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[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE]

INDIA.—FALL OF DELHI.

THE first palpable step in the march of the reconquest of India has been taken. Delhi has fallen. There have been moments when hopes have been felt that the precious lives of our countrymen in arms would have been spared by the dispersion of the mutineers and the peaceable occupation of the city by our troops. Perhaps, however, the assault and its bloody results were a necessary sacrifice on the altar of "prestige." Less would perhaps not have struck a blow at the mutiny; less would perhaps not have satisfied the just resentments of our soldiers; and if imagination shrinks from the ghastly picture of that four or five days' fighting which seems to have preceded the actual capture of the place, and the subsequent horrors which are inseparable from an assault, it must be remembered that military justice must be done on mutineers; and it may be as well that it be done by the sword and bayonet in the heat of contest as by the colder and sterner after-execution by the cord.

For, after all, this is not an event which can be contemplated with the unmixed satisfaction at success which accompanies a victory in its ordinary sense. In the annals of England the capture of Delhi will be written less as a deed of glory than of duty—a great duty, manfully, resolutely, bravely, performed; and it will be remembered when many a deed of military prowess, which in the abstract may have been more tinged with that chivalric hue which we are accustomed to cast over a battle fought and won is forgotten. The same path of duty is yet to be trod by our soldiers for, who can tell, how long? If it is too sanguine a view of the task set before them to estimate its duration by months, it is dangerous to contemplate a course of conquest which will occupy years. If we have to deal with the mutiny of an army, it ought to be suppressed in a few months; but, if we are to look forward to the continuance of hostilities for two or three years, then our business is, in fact, to



GENERAL NICHOLSON, COMMANDER OF TROOPS AT DELHI.
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY SAVORY.

recover an empire. To this latter conclusion there seems to be no reason at present to arrive; and it must be the business of England, in the first place, to see that her armies are equal to the necessity of restoring tranquillity in the East; and, secondly, with the utmost seriousness, but with every reasonable and possible dispatch, to set about to solve the problem of how India is to be governed for the future. With that self-reliance which appears to be so offensive to some of our sensitive neighbours in Europe, whose assistance we persist in not asking in our struggle in the East, the English nation has already begun to look beyond the present moment, to think of India as once more tranquil, and as the subject-matter of political and social considerations alone. It is settled in the mind of every Englishman that we are to continue to hold India, and the only question is how are we to govern her? In some quarters our past rule is visited with sweeping condemnation, and, as a necessary consequence, somewhat unjustly. The nature of the Government, and its state of gradual transition, has not been sufficiently considered. At first, and for a long time, it was more commercial than imperial, while of late years it has become more imperial than commercial; and at the present time it is of an unsatisfactory composite order, and wants the great basis of all practical government—unity. We hear a good deal now of the narrow policy which has been pursued towards India, and that it had no principle at the bottom of it, except a principle of the lowest commercial selfishness; and that the great object of its rulers was to keep its native population out of the pale of the civilisation of the West. Whatever may be the truth or the extent of the truth of this, the East India Company can hardly be blamed for it. They acted up to their lights—not, perhaps, on sound general principles, but on the principles which regulate the conduct of close commercial corporations. They are not answerable for the fact that Free-trade has been only understood and adopted by England herself within the last ten years. Like the



BEFORE DELHI: HINDOO RAO'S HOUSE.—FROM A SKETCH BY AN OFFICER OF THE BENGAL ARTILLERY.—(SEE PAGE 481.)

rest of the close corporations, the East India Company has felt the influences of modern times. It has not, certainly, been stormed and destroyed, but it has been sapped and undermined until its strength has departed from it, and it remains but the remnant of its former self—its power neutralised, its patronage reduced to a shadow—and it seems to exist only by the vitality inherent in all the edifices which have been built up in this country by the genius of Circumlocution.

Nominally the Court of Directors administer the revenues of India; but in point of fact they cannot spend a hundred pounds without the approbation of the Board of Control. Nominally the appointment of the Governor-General is at their disposal; but, though in a notable instance they have in late years recalled a Governor-General, practically they act on the *congé d'élire* of the Queen's Ministers in the selection of their chief official. Nobody troubles himself about the responsibility of the Court of Directors; but every one trusts to the immediate, accessible, and substantial responsibility of her Majesty's Government. But, not to multiply instances, it is sufficient to say, that practically the Court of Directors are reduced to the condition of an Under-Secretariat for India, somewhat cumbrous in its machinery, and so inconvenient in its location that the business of that department of the State may be said to be always *in transitu* in the bags of messengers between Cannon-row and Leadenhall-street. Giving, then, all due credit to the East India Company for what it has done in India (and it has done much) while it was a Power and a great fact, if it can be shown that it is no longer a Power, but practically an incumbrance to that rapid, direct, and certain administration of the affairs of India, which circumstances have often, and never more than now, proved to be indispensable to its good government, why should it exist in name and in machinery? This is an opinion which is not confined to the abstract reasoning of speculative politicians at home; but it has been declared in the shape of public opinion in Calcutta itself. We are not in a position to judge of how far the formation by British inhabitants in that city of a League for the Reformation of the Government of India is an indication of the European mind in the East, because we know that unconnected with the Company's service the whole population of Englishmen does not exceed 10,000 persons. Nevertheless, the principles on which the League is founded seem to coincide pretty much with the prevailing opinion at home. It is laid down that what is required is, that India should be placed under the direct government of the Crown, independent of the Colonial Office; that a Legislative Council should be constituted, composed of independent persons chosen from the British community in India, instead of the existing Council, which is composed of nominees of the Directors and official persons; and that all civil employment should be thrown open to British subjects, without distinction, who may possess the necessary qualifications of character and education to hold them. The probable result of a Government on some such plan would be that to which we must necessarily look for the future maintenance of our Empire in India—a large infusion of the Anglo-Saxon element, in the shape, not merely of soldiers, but of civilians. It is only thus, and by the indirect operation of the European race, that the native population can be raised above the influence of a corrupt half-civilisation. It is only by mingling the free community of the West to the utmost possible extent with the native population that they can be taught by example the practices of the most advanced nations of Europe. To its native inhabitants India is an old, almost an exhausted, country; to Europeans it is still a new and undeveloped region, abounding in capabilities, fertile in soil, and prolific in cheap labour; and yet it is almost the only accessible part of the world which has been unexplored by British enterprise, and its resources untested by British perseverance. In short, why should not England colonise India as she has colonised in every other part of the world? The trade of our Eastern dominions, in its present state of mere filtration, is considerable; what would it not be if it were left to the operation of free and untrammelled enterprise? No doubt a hundred petty objections may be raised to such a policy by Anglo-European officialism in high places. We may be told of obstacles in the shape of climate and land tenure, and religious fanaticism, and all the difficulties which the existing system has ministered to rather than attempted to cope with. No one denies them; but, if there be any truth in the theory of the mission of the Anglo-Saxon race, it is precisely these obstacles that they are calculated to overcome; not merely by the rude hand of force, but by the insensible action of that atmosphere of freedom and progress which ever surrounds the onward movement of unfettered Western adventure. One thing is certain, we must reconstitute our system of rule in India. Doing full justice to the East India Company, which, as we have said, during its long tenure of government, has not been, perhaps, wholly unsuccessful, we cannot shut our eyes to the results which are before us. Viewed in its mildest and least extensive form, the revolt which we have to put down is enough to proclaim the failure of the existing system. We cannot afford to snatch India, even from the hands of military mutineers, more than once in a century.

The native soldier is strongly imbued with feelings, and bound by ties, which in this country we should call citizenship; and it is a generally-received opinion that the military mutiny did not break out without the active, though carefully disguised, complicity of the natives employed in the civil service of the Company. It is not, then, the military system alone which is in fault. There is sufficient to show the absolute necessity for the reorganisation of the Government of India. The political circumstances of Europe render the present moment a favourable one for the attempt. Let us, then, set about it in earnest, certainly not later than next year.

THE FALL OF DELHI.—The publication of the news that Delhi had fallen produced immense excitement in all parts of the metropolis on Monday evening. In the theatres and other places of public amusement the announcement of the fall of Delhi was received with loud and prolonged cheering. It is a striking coincidence that Delhi fell into the possession of the British forces on the 20th of September, which was the anniversary of the battle of the Alma.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF BALACLAVA.—Monday being the anniversary of the battle of Balacava, the officers who were engaged on that occasion dined together at a splendid banquet at the London Tavern. Covers were laid for fifty. The chair was taken by General Sir James Scarlett, K.C.B., supported by the Earl of Lucan, K.C.B., Lord George Paget, C.B., &c.

GENERAL NICHOLSON, C.B.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL NICHOLSON, 27th Bengal Native Infantry, having the local rank of General, and now commanding the Punjab division, which invested and aided in the attack of Delhi, is one of those young and energetic men who, having been formed in the arduous school of the Afghanistan and Punjab wars, are, by political intelligence and military valour, such men as Great Britain may rely on with confidence in the present trying crisis of our fate and fortunes in the Indian peninsula.

This gallant officer and shrewd civil agent is a son of the late Dr. Alexander Nicholson, of Barmont, near Dublin, and was born on the 11th December, 1822. He is, therefore, now in the thirty-sixth year of his age. He is a nephew of Sir James Weir Hogg, late Chairman of the East India Company, who has fulfilled the functions of that office with all the intelligence of a statesman and the distinction of a man of the world; and not one of the least of his services was the sending out his nephew to India: truly we may say that there would be fewer complaints of nepotism if such hits were oftener made. Young Nicholson was appointed a Cadet of Infantry in 1839, and arrived in India in July of that year, at the age of sixteen and a half. He was destined to have a rude experience of war almost from the outset of his Indian career; for at that time the conquest of Cabul, consequent on the Russo-Persian designs in Central Asia, was speedily followed by the serious revolt of the Afghans. At the period of the murder of Sir W. Macnaghten, and the massacre of the British troops on the march to Judduluck, Nicholson was in the fortress of Ghuznee, under Colonel Palmer. The enemy appeared before Ghuznee on the 20th November, and on the same day the snow began to fall. The city was at first in our possession, but was soon lost, for the inhabitants undermined the walls and admitted the enemy, so that on the 16th of December the Afghans streamed in by the subterranean aperture. The British were, therefore, shut up in the citadel. The sepoys, accustomed to the warmth of India, where the sun is hot even in the middle of a winter day, sunk under the cold, and fuel was so scarce that only 2 lb. a day per man could be issued for cooking. Added to this, the principal well was cut off; and, on the 6th of March, Colonel Palmer capitulated, on being allowed to retire to Peshawur with arms, baggage, and ammunition. But no sooner was this signed than a massacre of the sepoys and British took place by Ghazees and other religious fanatics, on which the chiefs declared that if the British gave up their arms they would answer for their safety. When the order to give up the arms came, Nicholson drove the Afghans back beyond the walls at the point of the bayonet before he would listen to the order given him to make his company lay down their arms. He at length obeyed—gave up his sword with bitter tears, as Rattray informs us, and accompanied his comrades to an almost hopeless imprisonment.

After the brilliant operations of Sir George Pollock in forcing the Khyber Pass, and recapture of Cabul, the prisoners were liberated, and Nicholson found himself once more safe in Sale's camp, where they received the warm congratulations of their friends, who found the prisoners scarcely recognisable, being bronzed by exposure, dressed in Afghan costume, and with shaggy beards of many months' growth.

Nicholson was next engaged in the Sutlej campaign of 1845-46, and gained great distinction. Sir H. Hardinge mentions in his despatch that, on the night of the 9th, Captain Nicholson, Assistant Political Agent at Ferozepore, reported that a portion of the Sikh army had approached within three miles of the river; and on the 10th information was received from Lahore confirmatory of Captain Nicholson's report. But the usual opinion prevailed that the Sikh army would not cross the Sutlej. After the battle of Moodkee, in which the gallant Sale fell, the British army, 16,000 strong, with sixty-nine guns, moved on Ferozeshah, and, storming the Sikh camp, fortified by 108 guns and defended by 50,000 men, gained a signal victory. For these services Nicholson received a medal.

The second Punjab campaign, including the battles of Sudoolapore, Chillianwallah, and Goojerat, tended still further to raise Nicholson higher in the opinion of the Indian army, and his name is inseparable from that of Edwardes in this most curious campaign, in which Sikhs and Moslems were alternately played off against each other by energetic British chiefs of youthful years and subordinate rank. The well-known Moolraj was the mover in this revolt, whose cold-blooded treachery caused the murder of our agents, Mr. Vans Agnew and Lieutenant Anderson. But, while the siege of his stronghold, Mooltan, was proceeding, a mutiny had broken out among the Sikh troops in the Hazareh country, which lies to the north-west of the Punjab, and of which Sirdar Chuttur Sing was governor, and an attempt was made by them to seize the fortress of Attock, but this was defeated by the promptitude and energy of Major Lawrence, the Assistant at Peshawur, who dispatched Nicholson at the head of a detachment of cavalry and infantry to take possession of the fort, which, by means of a forced march, he was enabled to do. Reinforcements were sent out, and Nicholson was thus at the trying juncture enabled to hold his ground.

Meanwhile the siege of Mooltan proceeded, and its fall was hastened by the terrific explosion of the powder-magazine of Moolraj, which blew into the air 800 men and a great number of houses, and, at a distance of two miles, knocked bottles off the tables. But Shere Sing and a large Sikh force were still encamped on the Chenab, and we find Nicholson no longer on the Upper Indus, but employed in the operations against these 35,000 Sikhs under Lord Gough, who dispatched Major-General Sir John Thackwell with a detachment of troops from the main body to ascend the river, and accomplish a passage higher up, so as to turn the left flank of the Sikhs, while Lord Gough, the Commander-in-Chief, engaged them in front. Sir John Thackwell commenced his march on the night of the 30th November, and proceeded to Wuzerabad—a town about twenty-two miles from Ramnuggur—where, with the aid of sixteen boats, which had been previously secured by the energetic exertions of Nicholson, who was now in the position of Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, he crossed the Chenab on the evening of the 1st and morning of the 2nd of December. Upon receiving intelligence that the passage of the river was effected, Lord Gough immediately commenced a heavy cannonade upon the enemy's batteries and encampments at Ramnuggur, which forced them to fall back about two miles; and on the morning of the 3rd a brigade of infantry, under Brigadier Godby, was able to cross about six miles up the river, where its passage was covered by the advance of the detachment under Sir John Thackwell. This latter commanding officer, in his despatch dated the 6th December, 1848, writes as follows:—"To Captain Nicholson, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, I beg to offer my best thanks for his endeavours to procure intelligence of the enemy's movements; for his endeavours to procure supplies for the troops; and for his able assistance on all occasions."

At the battle of Chillianwallah, where a precipitate movement of the Commander-in-Chief savoured more of valour than of prudence, Nicholson was also present, and his services were acknowledged, by the side of those of Sir Henry Lawrence, in Lord Gough's despatch of the 16th January, 1849.

At the battle of Goojerat, where Chuttur Sing had effected a junction with Shere Sing, so as to have a force of 60,000 and 59 pieces of artillery, and where Lord Gough, at the head of 25,000 troops, covered himself with glory, we again find Captain Nicholson earning high distinction. It was by the admirable fire of our artillery that the day was gained, Lord Gough having proposed with his right wing to penetrate the centre of the enemy's line, so as to turn the position of the force in rear upon a nullah, and thus enable the left wing to cross it with little loss, and, in co-operation with the right, to double upon the centre the wing of the force opposed to them. Every point was carried, and fifty-seven guns were captured. Writing of the pursuit Lord Gough says:—"Lieut. Colonel Bradford successfully pushed on several miles into the hills, and twenty-four from Goojerat, accompanied by that most energetic political officer, Captain Nicholson. I beg also to acknowledge the valuable assistance of the political officers—Major Mackeson, Mr. Cocks, Captain Nicholson, and Lieut. Robinson, both in the field and throughout the operations."

For his services in the Punjab campaign Nicholson was promoted by special brevet to the rank of Major, and received a medal and clasp. His activity in the Punjab since the revolt of the Indian army has been too recently and too frequently before the public to render it necessary to say more. The attempts of the General of the

King of Delhi to baffle the relieving force of Nicholson have ended in the most signal defeats. The siege trains arrived in due course, and the stronghold of Moslem fanaticism is now in our hands. We deeply regret to find General Nicholson among the wounded, and conclude with a cordial wish for his speedy recovery.

It only remains to add that one of General Nicholson's younger brothers was killed in the action at the Khyber Pass; and that another brother is now serving with distinction at Delhi.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Emperor and Empress, with a brilliant suite, are killing deer "with hound and horn" in the forests of Compiègne, and will probably remain so occupied as long as the season admits of sporting amusements.

Prince Napoleon arrived at Compiègne on Saturday evening last, on a visit to their Majesties for a week.

According to a paragraph in the *Ami de la Religion*, Louis Napoleon has recently been engaged in a personal correspondence with the Congregation of Rites at Rome, the object of which is said to be the introduction of the name itself of "Napoleon" in the Canon of the Mass according to the Romish ritual. It is reported that the congregation has been graciously pleased to accord its assent to the demand made by the Emperor.

The improvements which are being carried out in Paris are causing the destruction of some remarkable edifices. Masons are at this moment occupied in taking down a house in the Rue St. Claude, in which the celebrated Turenne was born. At No. 28, in the Rue St. Claude, is likewise to be seen the house which was inhabited by Capriosto, who created such a sensation not only in Paris, but throughout Europe.

SPAIN.

The Cabinet is now definitively constituted, and is as follows:—President of the Council and Minister of War, General Armero; Foreign Affairs, Martinez de la Rosa; Grace and Justice, Casaus; Finance, Alexandro Mon; Marine, Admiral Bustillo; Interior, Bermudez de Castro; Public Works, Salaverria; Governor of Madrid, Marquis de Corbera.

PRUSSIA.

On Saturday last the Prince of Prussia assumed the conduct of public affairs, in the name of the King, for three months, in virtue of a mandate signed on the previous day by the King at Potsdam.

The Prince, in a statement announcing his acceptance of the Royal powers conferred upon him, declares it his firm desire to conform faithfully to the Constitution and to the laws of the country, and to direct the affairs of the Government according to the intentions of the King, which are known to him, for so long a time as his Majesty may judge it to be necessary. The Prince adds that he expects of the army, of the functionaries, and of the subjects of the King, that they will accord to him (the Prince) their obedience. The Ministers collectively and individually will remain charged with the same responsibilities as before. The Prince asks of God strength and grace to enable him to execute his mission to the satisfaction of the King and for the good of the country; and he hopes that the re-establishment of the broken health of the King will soon terminate a mission which the Prince accepts according to the orders of the King, and from love to his country.

As soon as it is possible the King will be conveyed to Charlottenburg, which is more suited than Sans Souci as an autumnal residence, and he will stay there in all probability at least two months.

According to the latest arrangements Prince Frederick William will come to England in the early part of next month, and stay at our Court until after the birthday of the Princess Royal.

AUSTRIA.

A letter from Vienna of the 19th inst. says that Austria struggles with courage and perseverance against the financial catastrophes which assail her on all sides. It is positively stated, however, that no idea is entertained of having recourse to a loan. The Minister of Finance perseveringly pursues his grand idea of the restoration of the Austrian finances by the only effectual and possible means, the reduction of the military budget.

A Vienna letter of the 20th, in the *Augsburg Gazette*, says that Baron Werner, who is charged with the *ad interim* administration of Foreign Affairs, had informed the Russian Ambassador, Baron de Budberg, that the Austrian Cabinet considered the recent resolution of the Russian Government to open only the three ports of Anapa, Soukoum Kaleh, and Redoubt Kaleh to European commercial vessels, not in accordance with the Treaty of Paris relative to the Black Sea. The letter adds that it is probable that a representation to the same effect would be made by the Austrian Ambassador at St. Petersburg to the Russian Cabinet.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor and Empress of Russia left Moscow on the 22nd inst., and arrived the next day at St. Petersburg.

The Grand Duke Michael is now on a tour in the interior of Russia. He arrived at Moscow on the 13th inst., from St. Petersburg, and immediately continued his journey in the direction of Kolomna.

A letter from St. Petersburg states that the Emperor has decided that the valuable *dépot* of maps and charts shall be no longer withheld from the inspection of the public. They are to be all engraved and sold. Among others there is one of the Crimea, including ninety-three sheets, and laid down on a large scale; there is also one of Poland, likewise on a large scale; and one of India, perfected up to the present year.

A Russian journal, speaking the sentiments of the Russian Government, explains the import of the Treaty of Paris respecting the commerce of the Black Sea. It says the waters of that sea are open to the mercantile marine of all nations, free from every obstacle but sanitary arrangements. But the Imperial Government, it is declared, must, on account of the state of the Caucasian provinces, enforce military regulations, and every attempt of foreign navigators to communicate with the coast, except at certain points named, will not be tolerated.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.

The *Flyveposten*, of Copenhagen, a semi-official organ, suggests that, as the Duchies make an equitable representation of the various territories and nationalities in the Supreme Council, the condition of their adhesion to the common Constitution, an arrangement might be come to on the basis that Denmark should elect one half of the members of that assembly, Holstein one fourth, the German parts of Schleswig one eighth, and the Danish part of Schleswig the other eighth. A letter from Copenhagen says that, if the Ministers really make a proposition to that effect, the Duchies will be pleased with the concession.

The Berlin Ministerial journal, *Le Temps*, announces that the Prussian Government has directed its representative at the Diet to demand, without loss of time, the intervention of the Germanic Confederation in the Holstein question, and to request the support of Austria.

Advices from Copenhagen of the 20th inst. announce that the Danish Government has sent a memorial on the question of the Duchies of Holstein and Lauenburg to its diplomatic agents at foreign Courts.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

The residence of the King of Sweden has again been changed from Fullgarn to the capital. The state of the King's health is reported as critical. The Crown Prince Regent returned to Stockholm from Christiania on the above-mentioned day.

On the 19th inst. the Estates of the Kingdom commenced their deliberations on the subject of liberty of conscience. The discussion was very animated, and was continued for some days.

The cholera has begun to decline in the south of Sweden, but it is ascending northwards by the coast of the Gulf of Bothnia. Since its invasion of Sweden it has carried off more than 5000 persons. In some districts of that country dysentery had caused the death of not less than one-tenth of the population.

The Norwegian Storting was dissolved on the 14th inst. by the Prince Regent. This Session, which is the fifteenth since 1815, is the longest that has ever taken place, having lasted from the 2nd of February to the 14th of October.

TURKEY.

Advices from Constantinople, of the 23rd inst., announce a change of Ministry.

Redschid Pasha is appointed Grand Vizier. Aali Pasha remains Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Sultan's brother-in-law is appointed Master of the Ordnance.

The *Courier de Constantinople* of the 17th states that the Divan is opposed to the Russian propositions relative to the arrangement of the frontiers in Asia.

A letter from Constantinople states that the Porte considers that treaties have been violated by the recent appearance of a Russian ship of war near Rustchuk; and it has accordingly demanded explanations from the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople.

The *Cologne Gazette* states from Vienna, 25th, that the Russian Ambassador there has given explanations with respect to the Russian vessel that had penetrated as far as Rustchuk; declaring that her object was the same as that of the French steamer *Lyonnais*, that she had no more guns on board than the latter, and that she could not, therefore, be considered a vessel of war.

PERSIA.

According to the last accounts from Persia, considerable damage has been caused by shocks of earthquake, particularly in the Adherbidjan. The small town of Tesong has been almost entirely destroyed. In Georgia, the Kour (the ancient Cyrus) left its bed and inundated the country and several towns on its banks.

UNITED STATES.

The news from America by late arrivals is of the most painful interest to the commercial community. The money panic has come to a crisis, most of the banks have been obliged to suspend payment, many disastrous failures have everywhere occurred, and the commercial pressure has generally become of unprecedented severity.

The banks of the city of New York, by their officers assembled at the clearing-house on the night of the 13th inst., resolved to suspend specie payments the following morning, and appointed a committee to proceed to Albany and request the Governor to convene the Legislature to consider the necessity of enacting some law to give relief in the present financial emergency. They also resolved to make the most energetic exertions for the resumption of specie payments at an early day, and recommended that no dividends be made to stockholders until such resumption.

The New York merchants held a meeting and indorsed the action of the banks, and united in a call to the Government for a special Session of the Legislature. It was supposed that the Governor of the New York State would do so forthwith by proclamation.

The Supreme Court Judges of New York have resolved to grant no injunction against suspended banks, except in cases of fraud.

The country banks—and, indeed, the banks in all directions—had followed the example of the New York city banks, by suspending specie payments. This movement was regarded as almost universal.

The run on the savings-banks continued, and these banks have suspended specie payments, only issuing notes.

CHINA.

The Overland Mail has brought intelligence from Hong-Kong to the 18th of September.

The blockade of Canton River is strictly enforced. Several junks, attempting to break it, have been captured.

The "Canton question" is at last noticed in the *Pekin Gazette*, and the policy of Yeh, the Viceroy, appears to have met the approval of the Imperial Government, and the means proposed to raise the necessary funds to meet the expenses of the "barbarian business" have been sanctioned.

The steamer *Norna*, with the English mail of the 26th of July, arrived at Hong-Kong on the night of the 7th September.

A French steamer and a gun-boat had proceeded to the Gulf of Tonquin, in consequence of ill-treatment that some of the missionaries have met with in Cochinchina.

The *America*, a Russian man-of-war steamer, had arrived at Shanghai from the Amoor with a Russian Admiral on board, who, it is said, is on a diplomatic mission.

The United States' ship *Portsmouth* left Shanghai for Japan on the 26th of August.

The court-martial on the officers of the *Transit* for the loss of the vessel resulted in the captain and master being severely reprimanded.

Her Majesty's steamer *Sampson* returned to Hong-Kong on the 1st September, having towed her Majesty's steamer *Sanspareil* down the China Seas on her way to Calcutta.

Her Majesty's steamer *Tribune* returned from Manilla to Hong-Kong on the 1st September. On her way there she went round the Pratus shoal, but no new wreck was seen there.

The commissariat officer who went over to Manilla in the *Tribune* found that arrangements to get fresh provisions thence for the troops could be made, should it be necessary.

His Imperial Majesty's ship *Capricieuse* arrived at Hong-Kong from Ningpo on the 25th August. She brought several prisoners who were engaged in the late disturbances at that place. The Portuguese Consul was a passenger.

At Hong-Kong all was quiet.

Prices of tea continue to advance. The decrease in exports to Great Britain was 4,800,000lb.

THE PORTUGUESE TELEGRAPHS.—The system of Portuguese telegraphs in direct connection with those of Spain, France, and England have just been opened. They have been carried out by English contractors for the Government of Portugal, and unite in a telegraphic network Lisbon, Oporto, Arraiolos, Elvas, Estremoz, Belem, Cintra, Caldas, Coimbra, Santarem, and other towns, and will be of advantage in connection with the trade of the Brazils, and the wine trade of the metropolis.

THE MEDITERRANEAN ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—The difficulty which occurred in the further extension of this telegraph to Africa has been overcome, and it is now daily expected that the line will be completed to Bona, in Algiers, the vessels being now on the spot with the extra cable. The vessel with the cable to unite Malta and Corfu with Cagliari left Liverpool on Thursday last. The difficulties in the Mediterranean are stated to be greater than those in the Atlantic, the former suddenly descending from 100 to 1000 fathoms, while the latter presents a nearly level surface for the whole distance.

RECRUITING for the various Indian regiments is proceeding in the most satisfactory manner. Last week the number of recruits who joined the Indian depôts at Chatham was close upon 700, a number altogether unprecedented. In addition to these intelligence has been received that there are upwards of 500 recruits at the various recruiting districts waiting to be forwarded to Chatham, where they are expected to arrive during the present week. The supply of recruits comes chiefly from the London, Midland, and Northern districts, the neighbourhood of Liverpool having furnished a large number.

THE COLCHESTER CAMP will contribute strong draughts to the regiments in India when the troops which are being instructed in rifle practice on the Clacton marshes have acquired the necessary proficiency. The force in camp is divided into two battalions, and comprises 94 officers and 2068 rank and file. The percentage of sick is rather large, but there was only one death last week. About seventy recruits have arrived within the last few days, and some of them appear to be young men of education and comparatively good position in society.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY AND THE INDIAN MUTINY.—At the annual dinner of the Taunton and Somerset Hospital, held on Monday at Taunton—presided over by Mr. Kinglake, M.P., the author of "Eothen," and at which Mr. Gore Langton, M.P., Mr. Arthur Mills, M.P., Mr. Serjeant Kinglake, M.P., and a considerable number of the local gentry were present—the Right Hon. Henry Labouchere, M.P., the Secretary of State for the Colonies, took occasion, in a speech given by him, to advert to the all-engrossing topic of the day, and stated the determination of the Government to confront the rebellion and to re-establish the British rule in India. He also indicated the duty of the Government not only to probe to the bottom the causes of the mutiny, but likewise to review the whole system of Indian government, as well its civil and military organisation; and added the expression of his belief that the Government were prepared to undertake that duty.

INDIA.—On Tuesday the Rev. J. M. Bellow delivered, at the Assembly Rooms, St. John's Wood, an interesting lecture upon "The Past and Present State of India." The room was crowded to excess; and, numerous parties having been unable to obtain admission, the rev. gentleman has consented to repeat the lecture on Monday evening next, at Exeter Hall, the proceeds of which will be handed over to the Indian Relief Fund.

CAWNPORE.—In the reference to the Plan of the Intrenchments at Cawnpore, in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for last week, page 404, the name of Lieutenant H. Wade, of the 65th N.I., should have been H. Warde, of the 56th N.I., who, not quite twenty years of age, "by his quiet, enduring determination and energy, won the confidence and admiration of his little band."

HAMPSTEAD-HEATH.—At a meeting of delegates from a number of metropolitan parishes, held on Wednesday in the Marylebone Court-house, it was resolved to take proceedings in the next Session of Parliament to secure Hampstead-heath and the adjacent ground for the benefit of the public.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

VISCOUNTESS MAYNARD.



THE RIGHT HON. MARY, VISCOUNTESS MAYNARD, was the daughter of Reginald Rabett, Esq., of Bramfield Hall, Suffolk, and was married, the 28th December, 1810, to Henry, third and present Viscount Maynard, by whom she leaves issue an only son, Charles Henry, and four daughters, two of whom are married—viz., the Hon. Mrs. Capel, and the Hon. Mrs. Ives. Lady Maynard died at the family residence, 38, Grosvenor-square, on the 22nd inst.

LADY GRAHAM.

FANNY CALLENDER, LADY GRAHAM, was the youngest daughter of Colonel and Lady Elizabeth Callender, of Craigforth and Ardinglass, and was married, the 8th July, 1819, to the Right Hon. Sir James Robert George Graham, M.P., second Baronet, of Netherby, by whom she leaves three sons and three daughters; the second daughter is the wife of the Hon. William Ernest Duncombe. Lady Graham died on the 25th inst., at the Pavilion, on the Parade, West Cowes, in the 64th year of her age, after a long and painful illness.

THE HON. MR. COLVIN.

THE HON. JOHN RUSSELL COLVIN, the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces of India, whose death has been reported, was one of the most experienced civil servants of the Hon. East India Company. Having received his early education at Haileybury, where his career was most distinguished and successful, in 1824 he went out to Calcutta, and entered the civil service of the Bengal Presidency. Having held some posts of inferior importance, we find him in 1829 acting as Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad, and Ambassador to the Nizam. In 1832 he was appointed Assistant Secretary to the Revenue and Judicial Department at Calcutta, from which he was promoted, in 1836, to be Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue in the Lower Provinces. Mr. Colvin was next appointed Private Secretary to the late Lord Auckland, who took his seat as Governor-General at Calcutta, March 4th, 1836; and, when that nobleman resigned, Mr. Colvin accompanied him to England. Returning to India about the year 1846 or 1847, he received the appointment of the Commissioner of the Tenasserim Provinces, where he was especially useful in reducing to uniformity the system of judicial procedure adopted by the native Judges in their courts. In 1850 he was appointed to the at first temporary, but afterwards permanent, Judgeship of the Sudder Court at Calcutta, where he again appeared in his character as a legal reformer, and devoted much energy and labour to the prevention of appeals which had grown to an excessive number, and involved a proportionate loss of both time and money to the litigants. On the 14th of October, 1853, he was appointed to the Lieutenant-Governorship of the North-Western Provinces, the highest civil post but one in rank next after the Governor-General himself. The career of Mr. Colvin was almost exclusively judicial, and he was but little engaged in revenue and other civil questions; but in his own particular line he has left behind him a name which stands second to none.

WILLS.—The will of the Rev. Edmund Melvill, M.A., Chancellor of St. David's, and of St. James's-place, Westminster, has been proved, in the London Probate Court, under £30,000; John R. Bousfield, Esq., of Houndsditch, £80,000; John Edwards, Esq., of Brampton-Brian, £60,000; Captain Wm. Coote, R.N., of Cheltenham, £45,000; W. R. Berryman, Esq., of Stoke Newington, £25,000; Thomas Lloyd, Esq., of Coedmore, £20,000; Richard Andrews, Esq., of Peckham, £18,000; Mrs. Jane Whittaker, of Scole Lodge, Norfolk, £50,000.

THE WEATHER.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE CAMBRIDGE OBSERVATORY, FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 28, 1857.

Day.	Barometer at 9 A.M. (reduced to sea level, and corrected for temperature).	Highest Temperature.	Lowest Temperature.	Adopted Mean Temperature.	Dry Bulb		Wet Bulb		Direction of Wind.	Amount of Cloud. (0-10)	Rain in Inches.
					at 9 A.M.	at 3 P.M.	at 9 A.M.	at 3 P.M.			
Oct. 22	29.653	50.1	40.4	44.4	44.3	43.0	48.5	48.5	N.W. N.	10	1.780
" 23	29.866	52.5	39.7	47.9	50.5	48.6	51.9	50.3	E.N.E.	7	0.005
" 24	30.201	58.8	43.1	52.0	54.0	52.0	55.7	53.7	E.	8	0.000
" 25	29.968	57.7	47.2	53.0	54.9	53.4	56.3	53.1	E.	10	0.000
" 26	29.874	58.0	44.1	51.5	52.8	52.3	55.3	53.7	E.N.E.	3	0.000
" 27	29.787	56.6	46.4	52.4	54.2	53.7	56.2	53.0	S.E.	7	0.000
" 28	29.979	57.2	45.0	51.9	52.6	52.4	56.6	54.0	S.	8	0.019
Means	29.904	55.8	43.7	50.4	51.9	50.8	54.4	52.3			1.804

The range of temperature during the week was 19.1 deg. Rain was falling incessantly between midnight of the 21st and nine a.m. of the 23rd. The quantity which fell on the night of the 21st amounted to 0.468 inches, and the quantity between nine a.m. of the 22nd and the same hour of the 23rd to 1.780 inches. At seven p.m. of the 25th it was again raining. The total quantity which fell during the week was 2.272 inches. Frequent flashes of lightning were perceived on the night of the 22nd (which was very tempestuous and wintry), and a vivid flash was seen at 4.45 p.m. of the 28th. Dense fog prevailed on the morning of the 28th. The sky has been much overcast, but was clear on the nights of the 24th and 27th, and on the day of the 26th. The air has been generally mild, but saturated with moisture. J. BREEN.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOMETER.		WIND.		RAIN IN 24 HOURS.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum read at 10 A.M.	Maximum read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	
Oct. 21	Inches. 29.735	51.5	49.7	94	10	51.7	56.5	N.W.	132
" 22	29.616	43.3	42.8	98	10	42.9	49.9	NNW.	336
" 23	29.997	46.7	42.5	86	6	43.5	53.9	SSW. ENE.	217
" 24	30.123	55.9	51.3	85	6	45.7	59.8	E.	466
" 25	29.875	54.2	51.9	92	5	53.7	58.6	S.E.	357
" 26	29.819	52.1	50.8	96	2	43.8	59.1	ESE.	93
" 27	29.811	53.3	49.9	89	4	45.7	61.0	SE. SSE.	200

The daily means are obtained from observations made at 6h. and 10h. a.m., and 2h., 6h., and 10h. p.m., on each day, except Sunday, when the first observation is omitted. The correction for diurnal variation are taken from the Tables of Mr. Glaisher. The "Dew-point" and "Relative Humidity" are calculated from observations of the dry and wet bulb thermometers, by Dr. Apjohn's Formula and Dalton's Tables of the Tension of Vapour. The movement of the wind is given by a self-recording Robinson's Anemometer, the amount stated for each day being that registered from midnight to midnight.

A TIGER IN RATCLIFF-HIGHWAY.—On Monday, about midday, as a remarkably fine specimen of the Bengal tiger, recently imported by Mr. Jamrach, the eminent naturalist, was in course of being conveyed from the London Docks to Mr. Jamrach's warehouse, St. George's-in-the-East, the animal forced out one end of its cage, and bounded into the road, to the intense terror of the passers-by. For some distance it proceeded rapidly up the carriage-way, in a crouching position, until it encountered a little boy aged eleven years, who stood gazing curiously at the strange spectacle. Before the lad had time to escape from the savage animal it sprang upon him, lacerating the back of his neck and head in a frightful manner. In the meantime one of Mr. Jamrach's men, who had followed the beast in its flight, had armed himself with a crowbar, with which he struck repeated blows on the animal's head to compel it to relinquish its grasp of the boy. The last of these blows took effect, and so far stunned the creature as to enable it to be secured. The mangled little sufferer was promptly removed to the London Hospital, where he lies in a precarious condition.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE GREAT BELL OF WESTMINSTER.—We regret to announce that the great bell cast for the clock tower of the new Houses of Parliament has, by some accident, become a ruin. It has lately been the custom to toll it a short time at one o'clock on Saturdays. Last Saturday this was about to be done as usual, but after the hammer had struck the third time it was found that the sound was not the old familiar E natural, but cracked and uncertain. A close examination proved that the bell was cracked. The crack in the bell rises perpendicularly from the rim, or lower lip, to about halfway up the side, and it is directly opposite to the spot on which the bell was struck by the large hammer.

WAREHOUSEMEN AND CLERKS' SCHOOLS, QUEEN'S-ROAD, NEW CROSS.—On Thursday the Court of Common Council gave permission for the holding of a grand ball at Guildhall, on November 16, in aid of the Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools for Orphans.

THE LICENSED VICTUALLERS' PROTECTION SOCIETY.—The twenty-fourth anniversary dinner of this society took place on Wednesday at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, in the large room—the new and improved lighting of which excited general admiration. The company was very numerous, and included most of the influential and active members of the trade, as well as representatives of the great brewing and distilling firms. Captain Townshend, of the firm of Messrs. Allsopp and Company, presided; supported on the right by Lord William Lennox, and on the left by J. Laurie, Esq., M.P. The evening was spent most agreeably, and the sum of £360 subscribed towards the Licensed Victuallers' Protection Society.

WATERMEN AND LIGHTERMAN'S ASYLUM.—On Tuesday evening the anniversary dinner of the Royal Asylum for Poor, Aged, Decayed, and Maimed Freemen of the Company of Watermen and Lightermen of the River Thames, and their wives or widows, took place at the London Tavern—the Lord Mayor in the chair, supported by Mr. Alderman Rose, Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Lawrence, W. Roupell, Esq., M.P., Mr. Under Sheriff Millard, and some 150 gentlemen. The proceedings of the evening were satisfactorily terminated by a liberal subscription, amounting to about £360.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY.—On Monday the picture newly purchased at Venice for the nation—Paul Veronese's "Family of Darius at the feet of Alexander after the battle of Issus"—was, with several other recent acquisitions, chiefly of the Tuscan school, exhibited to the public at the National Gallery in Trafalgar-square, on its reopening. The paintings of the British school are also again open to inspection at Marlborough House.

ST. JAMES'S PARK IMPROVEMENT.—On Sunday the iron suspension-bridge across the basin in the inclosure in St. James's Park was opened to the public. It is situated in a line between Queen-square and the courtyard leading to Marlborough House, and a new gravel pathway has been laid down between the terminus of the bridge on the south side and Queen-square gate. Several new gravel footpaths have been formed, and some old ones have been removed, which alterations have considerably improved the appearance of the inclosure.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS IN THE TEMPLE GARDENS.—The show of chrysanthemums in the Temple Gardens this year is exceedingly good, surpassing, indeed, the shows of former years, and will well repay the visit of any admirer of this beautiful autumnal flower—the different varieties being at this time in full bloom. The exhibition does the greatest credit to the gardener for his care in their culture—their high state of perfection is, however, partly due to the suppression of the smoke nuisance. Among the more noticeable flowers we may enumerate the following:—Queen of England (blush), 'Hermine' (blush-tipped), Vesta (white), a very fine flower; Leon Leguay (lilac), Madame Lebois (delicate pink), Temple de Salomon (yellow), Beauté du Nord (large rosy crimson), Madame Poggi (chestnut crimson), Arizena (amaranth), Poudre d'Or (reddish orange); also Cardinal (golden amber), Marquis de Mollville (incurved white), and Alfred Salter (large delicate pink), new varieties. There is also a very excellent show of pompones.

CAMBERWELL-GREEN is to be restored to a condition which will render its name appropriate. A number of gentlemen have subscribed to purchase the ground of the lord of the manor, and it is to be converted into a little pleasure-ground, the property of the parish.

A NEW BRIGADE OF SHOEBLACKS, consisting entirely of poor Irish boys, has been started by the Society of St. Vincent of Paul, and is now in full operation at the west end of London. Sir Richard Mayne has assigned fifty stations along the principal streets to the St. Vincent boys, who wear a blue uniform, with red cuffs to their coats, and bear the initials "S.V.P." upon their sleeves. There are already upwards of twenty boys thus engaged; a house has been taken for them in St. Giles's, which serves as a refuge; and prayers are read to them every morning before they are sent out upon the streets for their livelihood. On returning home at night their gains are divided into three parts, of which one-third is paid into the savings-bank for the individual, another third goes to the support of the house, and the rest is handed over to the boy himself.

THE ROYAL BRITISH BANK.—The assignees and official manager in the case of the Royal British Bank have called a meeting of the shareholders for the 11th of November. It is stated that the shareholders have hitherto failed to respond in a proper manner to the proposal to raise 6s. 6d. in the pound in addition to the assets of the bank, and that, if they hesitate longer to avail themselves of that arrangement, combined measures will be put in force which, whether they may be in this country or abroad, will extract from them every farthing of their available means.—The trial of Mr. Humphrey Brown, Mr. Cameron, and the other directors of the bank, on the criminal information filed against them by the Attorney-General, is to take place in the Court of Queen's Bench. The trial is expected to begin on the 18th November. A complete phalanx of legal gentlemen, including some of the leading members of the bar, have been engaged to defend the directors, and the proceedings are expected to occupy upwards of a week.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Last week the births of 814 boys and 768 girls—in all 1582 children—were registered in the metropolis. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1847-56 the average number was 1475. The total number of deaths registered in London last week was 988. In the corresponding weeks of ten previous years 1847-56 the average number was 1002.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.—On Monday Johnson William Doyle, the master of the ship *John Sugars*, took his trial upon an indictment which charged him with a series of aggravated assaults upon Robert Eastwick, an apprentice on board the same vessel. The jury found the defendant "Guilty" upon the third count of the indictment, which charged him with having committed a common assault, and he was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.—On Tuesday the grand jury ignored the bill against Thomas Plant Rose for misdemeanour, arising out of the recent election for Lord Mayor in the city of London.—On Wednesday an interesting trial (resumed from the previous day), in which the Hon. Mr. Cadogan appeared as a prosecutor, was brought to a conclusion. Thomas Dimond Evans and Henry Thorne were found guilty of a misdemeanour in having threatened to publish a libel concerning the hon. gentleman, with intent to extort money. The object of the defendants (according to the decision of the jury) was to obtain some advantage from Mr. Cadogan, by threatening the publication of a slanderous letter, accusing him of making the best arrangements with his Stock Exchange broker through the medium of information which his official position as deputy-chairman of the Submarine Telegraph Company enabled him to possess. The Recorder, in passing sentence, said that if the conviction had been merely for libel the sentence of the Court would have been very different from that he was about to pronounce. The charge of attempting to extort money upon a threat of publishing libellous statements was a very serious one, and whenever it was proved it must receive a severe measure of punishment. The sentence of the Court was that the defendants should be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for a period of twelve calendar months.

NANA SAHIB'S PROCLAMATIONS.—The following proclamations have been issued by this miscreant. The first is dated the 1st of July:—"As, by the kindness of God and the ikbal or good fortune of the Emperor, all the Christians who were at Delhi, Poonah, Satara, and other places, and even those 5000 European soldiers who went in disguise into the former city and were discovered, are destroyed and sent to hell by the pious and sagacious troops, who are firm to their religion; and as they have all been conquered by the present Government, and as no trace of them is left in these places, it is the duty of all the subjects and servants of the Government to rejoice at the delightful intelligence, and to carry on their respective work with comfort and ease." Proclamation dated the 1st of July, and issued by order of the Nana:—"As, by the bounty of the glorious Almighty God and the enemy-destroying fortune of the Emperor, the yellow-faced and narrow-minded people have been sent to hell, and Cawnpore has been conquered, it is necessary that all the subjects and landowners should be as obedient to the present Government as they had been to the former one; that all the Government servants should promptly and cheerfully engage their whole mind in executing the orders of Government; that it is the incumbent duty of all the ryots and landed proprietors of every district to rejoice at the thought that the Christians have been sent to hell, and both the Hindoo and Mahometan religions have been confirmed; and that they should, as usual, be obedient to the authorities of the Government, and never to suffer any complaint against themselves to reach the ears of the higher authority."

A LIGHT-VESSEL, which exhibits two white lights, one revolving and the other fixed, has been moored off the north end of the Blackwater bank.

THE RECENT IMPERIAL MEETINGS

At Weimar and Stuttgart are events of too interesting a character to be omitted in the Engraving department of this Journal; although accident has led to the delay of the accompanying Illustrations.

THE IMPERIAL MEETING AT STUTTGART.

The Emperor of the French arrived at Stuttgart on the afternoon of Friday, September 25th. His Majesty was received at the railway station by the King of Wurtemberg, the Prince Royal, and the Princes



ALEXANDER, GRAND DUKE OF SAXE-WEIMAR.

of his family. A few moments after his arrival at the Palace, his Majesty received the visit of the Emperor of Russia. There was a family dinner party at the Palace. The august personages passed the evening at the villa of the Prince Royal.

On Saturday morning the Emperor Napoleon returned the Emperor of Russia a visit, and called upon the Prince and Princess Royal. The Emperor, after having visited the magnificent breeding stud of his Majesty, returned, at two o'clock, to the Palace of Stuttgart, where

he transacted business with his Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Emperor then paid a visit to their Majesties the Queen of Wurtemberg and the Queen of Holland, and to her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Helena. At six o'clock there was a grand dinner at the Castle of Wilhelm, a charming residence of the King, at which the three Sovereigns were present, as also the high dignitaries of State, the Ministers, and officers in the suite of the Emperors. At night the castle and gardens were brilliantly illuminated. The Empress of Russia and the Queen of Greece arrived at seven o'clock. The Emperor of Russia went to the villa of the Prince Royal to receive the Empress. A few minutes afterwards the Emperor Napoleon went to pay his compliments to her. The remainder of the evening was spent at the Palace, in the apartments of the Queen of Holland.

On Sunday morning, at nine o'clock, the Emperor went to the Catholic Church to hear mass. The church was densely crowded, and he was loudly cheered on his arrival. After hearing mass the Emperor called upon the King to congratulate him upon his fête.

On Monday morning, at ten o'clock, the King conducted the two Emperors, the Empress of Russia, the Queens of Wurtemberg, Holland, and Greece, and the Princes and Princesses, to Cannstadt, to be present at the people's fête, a grand agricultural ceremony, which takes place every year at this period, and at which the King presides. The Emperor of Russia, the Emperor of the French, the King, and the Princes, rode to the fête on horseback. At noon their Majesties the Emperor of Russia and the Emperor of the French breakfasted at the villa of the Prince Royal. The Minister of Foreign Affairs and an Aide-de-Camp of their Majesties were alone present at this meeting. The Emperor Napoleon returned to the Palace at Stuttgart at three o'clock. At four o'clock his Majesty took leave of the Emperor and Empress of Russia, who just after took their departure. The Emperor and the King visited the theatre in the evening.

The Emperor Napoleon left Stuttgart at nine o'clock on Tuesday morning.

THE IMPERIAL MEETING AT WEIMAR.

The Emperor and Empress of Russia, Prince Alexander of Hesse, and Prince Gortschakoff arrived at Weimar on the evening of Sept. 30, accompanied by the Grand Duke and Duchess of Weimar, who had gone out to meet them, as far as the Wartburg, where they had all dined together. Hence the entire party drove to Belvedere, the country seat of the Dowager Grand Duchess of Weimar, an aunt of the Emperor of Russia, where they were received by her, the Dowager Queen of the Netherlands, another aunt of the Emperor, and Duke Bernhard of Saxe-Weimar, the uncle of the present Grand Duke.

On the following morning the Emperor of Austria arrived from Dresden, accompanied by the Grand Duke of Weimar, who had gone to meet him at the frontier station, and attended by Lieutenant Field Marshal Count Von Grünne, the Austrian Minister at Dresden, and two Adjutants. Having been introduced to the Grand Duchess, and having had the various officers of the household presented to him, the Emperor drove off to pay his visit to the Dowager Grand Duchess and her guests, the Emperor and Empress of Russia.

On the arrival of the Emperor Francis Joseph at Belvedere the Dowager Grand Duchess came to meet him on the steps leading up to the house, led by the Emperor of Russia; on which the two Emperors embraced and kissed each other. After they had each of them presented their retinue to the other, the two Emperors retired into a room apart, and conversed for some time alone; they then drove back into the town, still alone, and without a single attendant, the Emperor of Russia seated on the right. Shortly afterwards the Emperor of Russia returned to Belvedere, and then went out shooting. The Emperor of Austria, on the other hand, went on foot to pay a visit to Duke Bernhard at the Fürstenhaus, and then took a drive with the Grand Duke.

The dinner at the palace consisted of about 140 persons, many of whom were visitors from the neighbouring Courts.

In the evening there was a gala opera. The house, small as it is, was too large to be occupied by the Court only, and even the first tier of boxes contained numbers of persons not attached to the Court, and not even in full dress. The Empress of Russia sat in the centre, with the Dowager Queen of Holland and the Dowager Grand Duchess of Weimar, her husband's aunts, on each hand, one of whom was flanked on the right by the Emperor of Austria and the Grand Duke of Weimar; and the other on the left by the Emperor of Russia,

the Grand Duchess of Weimar, and Prince Alexander of Hesse. There was nothing of that beauty of toilet and splendour of ornament that was visible at Stuttgart; but, on the other hand, there was a total absence of that restraint on the part of the Russian Imperial couple which was evident at Stuttgart in the presence of Louis Napoleon. On leaving the theatre the illustrious visitors proceeded to Belvedere to supper.

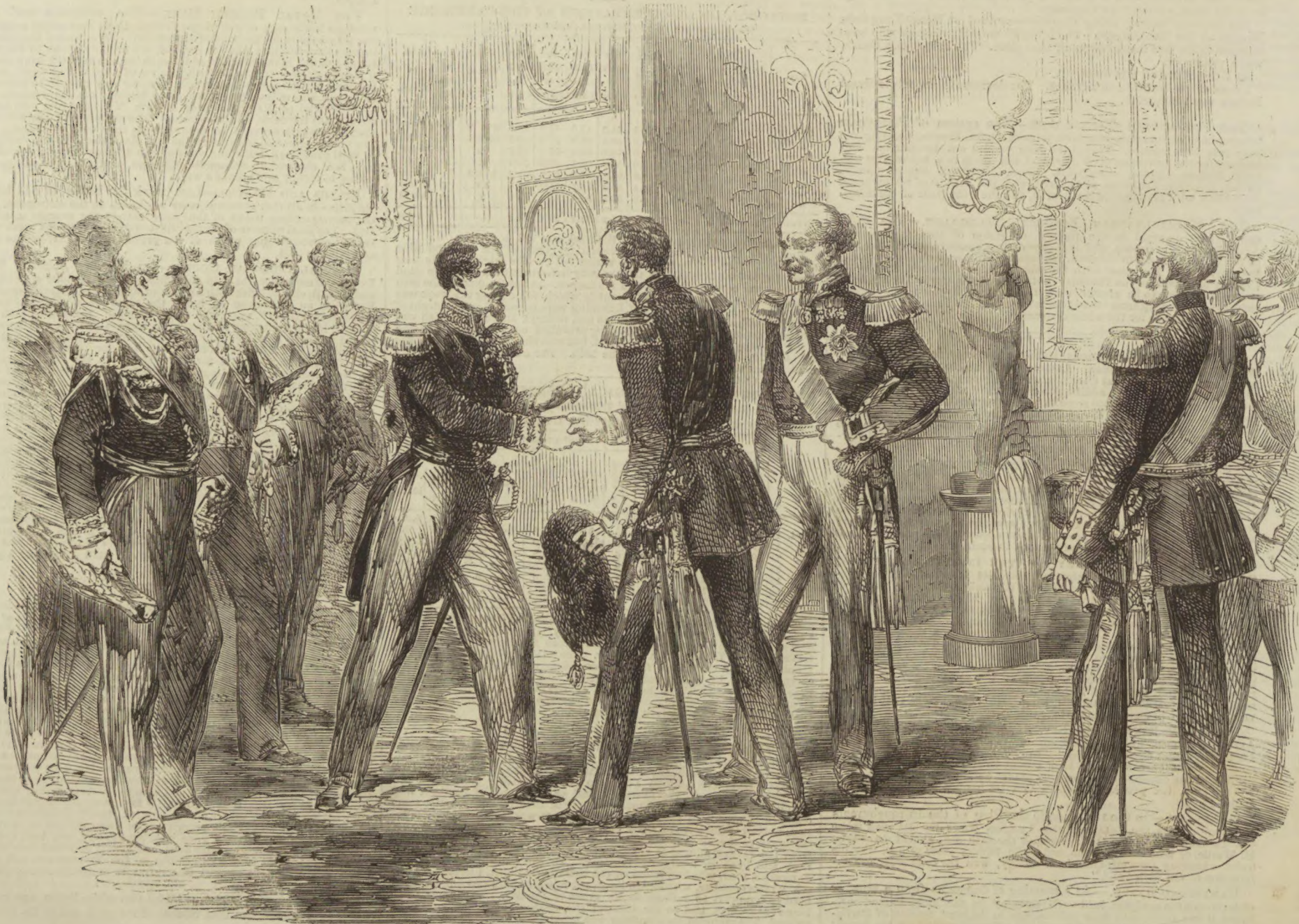
The two Emperors left on the morning of the 2nd October, by separate trains—the Emperor Francis Joseph for Ischl, by way of Dresden, and the Emperor of Russia also for Dresden, to pay his promised visit to the King of Saxony.

This meeting of the two Emperors of Russia and Austria in this town has a precedent in the meeting of the Emperor Alexander I. with the Emperor Francis II. after the battle of Leipzig in 1813, when they met in the head-quarters of the allied army under Prince Schwarzenberg.



THE GRAND DUCHESS OF SAXE-WEIMAR.

As regards the results of this meeting of the two Emperors of Russia and Austria, we are led to conclude that, if the object of the meeting was simply to remove the acerbities left by the late war by means of personal intercourse, that object has been attained, and a very amicable personal feeling established; on the other hand, we hear nothing which suggests the idea that any diplomatic business at all was transacted.



MEETING OF THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH AND THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA AT STUTTGART.



HUSSAR OF SAXE-WEIMAR.

THE EMPEROR ALEXANDER.

MINISTER GORTSCHAKOFF.

THE EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH.

THE DUKE OF SAXE-WEIMAR. PRINCE ALEXANDER OF HESSE.

COUNT GRUNNE.

RECEPTION OF THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA AND THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA AT BELVEDERE, WEIMAR

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Nov. 1.—21st Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 2.—Michaelmas Term begins.
TUESDAY, 3.—Battle of Hohenlinden, 1800.
WEDNESDAY, 4.—William III. landed at Torbay, 1688.
THURSDAY, 5.—Battle of Inkermann, 1854.
FRIDAY, 6.—St. Leonard.
SATURDAY, 7.—First Official Gazette published at Oxford, 1665.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 7, 1857.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
9 55	1 15	1 35	2 55	2 40	3 55	3 45
10 55	2 15	2 35	3 55	3 40	4 55	4 45
11 55	3 15	3 35	4 55	4 40	5 55	5 45
12 55	4 15	4 35	5 55	5 40	6 55	6 45
1 55	5 15	5 35	6 55	6 40	7 55	7 45
2 55	6 15	6 35	7 55	7 40	8 55	8 45
3 55	7 15	7 35	8 55	8 40	9 55	9 45
4 55	8 15	8 35	9 55	9 40	10 55	10 45
5 55	9 15	9 35	10 55	10 40	11 55	11 45
6 55	10 15	10 35	11 55	11 40	12 55	12 45

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—JULIEN'S
CONCERTS.—Mlle. JETTY TREFFZ.—M. JULIEN has the honour to announce
that this celebrated Artist will appear every evening. Prospectuses, with full particulars,
may be had at the Box-office at the Theatre; at all the principal Librarians; and at Julien
and Co.'s, 214, Regent-street. Prices of Admission:—Promenade, Upper Boxes, Gallery, 1s.;
Dress Circle, 2s. 6d.; Private Boxes, 10s. 6d. and upwards.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Monday, LAST
TIME, Miss Amy Sedgwick in THE LADY OF LYONS; and last time at half-price
the Comedy of VICTIMS. On Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the last four
nights of the LOVE CHASE, with Miss Amy Sedgwick in the character of Constance; after
which last four nights BOX and COX, Mr. Buckstone and Mr. Compton; and MAKE YOUR
WILLS. On Saturday, Oct. 31, first time, a new Comedy, by Tom Taylor, Esq., entitled AN
UNEQUAL MATCH, with a CURE FOR LOVE. Concluding every evening with the Ballet
of the GALICIAN FETE.

LAST FOUR WEEKS OF "THE TEMPEST."
ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—On Monday and during
the Week, will be presented Shakespeare's Play of THE TEMPEST, preceded by
LIVING TOO FAST.

THEATRE ROYAL ADELPHI.—MADAME CELESTE,
having recovered from her late severe indisposition, will appear on Monday and
during the Week in the favourite Drama of THE GREEN BUSHES. To conclude with
THE DRAPERY QUESTION; or, Who's for India? Mr. Wright and Mr. Bedford
every night.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Lessee and
Manager, Mr. WILLIAM COOKE.—This Evening, the New Grand Equestrian Spec-
tacle, entitled THE WAR TRAIL; or, the White Horse of the Prairie. Followed by
comes in the Circle, introducing Mr. James Robinson, the Great Star Rider of America, and
other renowned artists.—Commence at Seven.

SURREY THEATRE.—Lessee, Messrs. SHEPHERD and
CRESWICK.—On MONDAY, and during the week, AMBITION; or, the Throne and
Tomb. Henry VIII., Mr. Potter; Ethelwold, Mr. Creswick; Catherine Howard, Miss M.
Bierne. After which, UP IN THE WORLD; to conclude with the Comic Drama of
AYARICE.

GREAT NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE,
Shoreditch.—Mr. J. ANDERSON, the great tragedian, and Miss ELSWORTHY every
evening. Mr. JOHN DOUGLASS will appear during the week. Boxes and Stalls, 1s., and
9d.; Pit, 6d.; Gallery, 3d. Stalls and Private Boxes, 2s. 6d., 2s., and 1s. 6d. each person.

THE ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—The "REBELLION" IN
INDIA, one of the Grandest Series of Dissolving Views ever shown. These Views, pro-
nounced by the "Times" and nearly all the Daily and Weekly Journals as "exceedingly
beautiful and effective," are exhibited every Morning at 4.15, and every Evening at 9.30,
with a highly instructive and interesting Lecture ON THE INDIAN MUTINY, by J.
Malcolm, Esq.

FIFTH YEAR.
THE SISTERS SOPHIA and ANNIE, in their Original
Entertainment entitled SKETCHES FROM NATURE, will appear at GRANTHAM,
NOV. 2nd; CAMBRIDGE, 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th.

THE AMATEUR MUSICAL SOCIETY.—Conductor, Mr.
HENRY LESLIE.—The FIRST PRELIMINARY REHEARSAL of the above Society
will take place at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS on MONDAY, November 2. The
Tickets are now ready for delivery at Robert W. Olivier's Music Warehouse, 19, Old Bond-
street, Piccadilly. STANLEY LUCAS, Hon. Secretary.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, POLYGRAPHIC HALL, King
William-street, Strand. Open every Evening, commencing at Eight; and on Sat-
urday in a Morning Entertainment, commencing at Three. Seats can be secured at Mr.
Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street, and at the Hall. Admission, 3s. 2s., and 1s.

RAGLAN HALL, Theobald's-road, Holborn.—The HUN-
GARIAN BAND in their National Costume Every Evening, at Nine and Eleven
o'clock, in addition to the usual Vocal Entertainment. G. H. ROSS, the greatest Dramatic
Comic Singer of the day, will appear November 9th and following evenings.

SINGING and the PIANOFORTE in CLASSES.—
Mrs. PLUMMER, Pupil of Crivelli and Professor of Singing at Queen's College,
Tufnell-park, has the honour to announce that her CLASSES for the Study of SINGING
and the PIANOFORTE will commence on WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4th, at her resi-
dence, No. 2, Queen's-terrace, Queen's-road, Rayswater. Private Lessons in Italian, German,
French, or English Singing on moderate terms.

MISS H. S. PICKERSGILL begs to inform her Musical
Pupils and Friends that she has RETURNED to TOWN, and resumed her Profes-
sional Duties.—72, Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square, W.

EDUCATION for LADIES, Regent's Park.—A few
VACANCIES in a superior Establishment, where all arrangements are under the
immediate superintendence of the Principals. Terms charged from the day of entrance.—
Apply to Edmeades and Co., 63, Fleet-street.

MICROSCOPE.—Elementary Course of Eight Lectures on the
Use of the Instrument; Examination and Preparation of Specimens, &c., on WED-
NESDAY-EVENING, at 8 o'clock, by Prof. LIONEL BEALE, M.B., F.R.S., at 27, Carey-
street, Lincoln's-inn, W.C. First Lecture on November 4th. Fee £1 1s. 6d. A Syllabus
will be sent on application. MORITZ VON BOKH, Ph.D., Assistant.

EXETER-HALL.—INDIA.—Rev. Mr. BELLEW.—MON-
DAY NEXT, NOVEMBER 2.—Mr. Mitchell begs to announce that the Rev. J. M.
BELLEW (late Chaplain of St. John's Cathedral, Calcutta) has consented to DELIVER
a LECTURE, at EXETER HALL, on MONDAY EVENING next, NOVEMBER 2, upon INDIA;
its Past and Present Condition, and Future Prospects; the proceeds of which will be handed
over to the INDIAN RELIEF FUND. To commence at Eight o'clock, punctually. The
arrangements of the Hall will be superintended by Mr. Mitchell, Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-
street, where tickets may be obtained. Reserved and Numbered Seats, upon the Platform
and Front Rows, Five Shillings; Reserved Seats (not Numbered), Three Shillings; West
Gallery, Two Shillings; Orchestra and Under the Gallery, One Shilling. Tickets may also be
obtained at the Office, in Exeter-Hall.

Established 1837.
BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
empowered by special Act of Parliament, 4 Vict. cap. 9, and BRITANNIA MUTUAL
LIFE ASSOCIATION, empowered by her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent,
1, Princess-street, Bank, London.
Major-General Alexander, Blackheath Park, Chairman.
Rates of premium reduced to the lowest possible scale compatible with security, and
suitable to every class of Policy-holders. ANDREW FRANCIS, Secretary.

FUNDS are greatly REQUIRED for the Support of the
HOSPITAL for CONSUMPTION at BROMPTON. 103 Patients are Waiting for
Admission, and there are now 80 beds empty for want of funds.
PHILIP ROSE, Hon. Secretary; OSORNO P. CROSS, Secretary.

Now ready, price One Shilling.
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK for 1858,
PRINTED IN COLOURS;
Published at the Office of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 198, Strand; and sold by all
Booksellers.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1857.

THE rumblings that have for some time been heard in the
moneyed world have issued in what is called a financial earth-
quake. All the banks of New York suspended payment on the
12th inst. In every other part of the Union, also, banks have
suspended; numerous mercantile houses have failed at different
places; and bankruptcy is for the moment the conspicuous
feature of society in every one of the Federal States. Though
this is described in fearful terms, and brings misery to
many sufferers there and to some here, it is, on the whole,
more assuring than alarming. The worst seems past. In New
York all kinds of securities rose in value after the banks had
suspended. Here the funds showed a tendency upwards on the
receipt of the intelligence. Everywhere it is well known that
wide-spread bankruptcy is the means of adjusting the dislo-
cated relations of credit and production, and is the first necessary
step towards completely restoring them. The evil was the excess
of credit, which generated mistrust and dread. Everywhere pro-

ductive industry is extremely healthy. Agriculture was never so
energetic and skilful as now, nor were its rewards ever
more abundant. Some silk and cotton manufactures, from
a comparative scarcity of the raw materials, are for the
moment in difficulties. In the United States some trades,
till of late highly protected, are suffering from the necessary
diminution of protecting duties; but generally manufactures are
everywhere thriving, like agriculture. Mining is flourishing; for
shipping there is a great demand. Our own trade tables
for September, just published, which, as our commerce
extends over the globe, are really an index to the
general prosperity, show an incessant increase of traffic.
Excluding India from consideration, peaceful industry is every-
where active and successful, and can only be interrupted for a short
period by the destruction of credit in the United States, which
impedes the exchange of produce. The bankruptcy there is felt
severely here, and felt to a less degree on the continent of Europe,
but it can only be a momentary impediment to the onward flow of
general welfare.

It will, however, be worth while to refer to the causes of such a
crisis, in order to form correct opinions. Only the very youthful
will require to be informed that a precisely similar convulsion
occurred in England in 1847. If the Bank of England, backed
by the power of the State, did not then suspend its payments, there
was wide-spread bankruptcy amongst the mercantile classes, in-
cluding some private banks; and further mischief was stopped by
suspending the Act of 1844, and allowing the Bank of England to
issue paper money at its own discretion. That crisis was brought
on by great encouragement given by the Government to the con-
struction of railways, by a consequent fever of speculation, and by
an over-extension of credit.

There was a similar crisis in 1837, when there were no small
notes in existence; and a similar one in 1826, when the Bank of
England was saved from suspending its payments by the public
taking most willingly a large amount of small notes which
had been by chance preserved after the Bank had ceased to
issue them. Such bankruptcies have occurred when the currency
has been wholly metallic, and when banks were scarcely known.
If there be credit and speculation, commercial convulsions may
ensue under circumstances of every other kind, and banks and
small notes only subserve them as they are the instruments of
credit.

In the United States the construction of railways has been
stimulated by grants of land and several other means, and an
impetus given to gambling enterprise, which in the States never
needs a spur. The means of exercising it, too, were supplied.
All the Federal Governments have established chartered banks,
and, compelling them to deposit securities for the notes they issue,
guaranteed them to the public. They authorised, and the public
trusted, them. The Governments were the real authors of the notes
the banks issued, and of the means, so far as the notes served this
purpose, for feeding speculation. They gave a 'fictitious value to
the various securities which they required to be deposited with
the banks, which enhanced their price in the market, and
increased the demand for them. As these securities
rose in value, more notes could be issued; and as they fell the
notes in circulation were diminished or remained without security.
To guard against this the Governments, when the securities fell in
value, required the banks to deposit further securities, or call in
their circulation. As long as prices tended upwards, speculation
was stimulated, nominal wealth increased, and the notes issued by
the banks were returned to them in the shape of deposits. Ac-
cordingly the circulation of all the banks of New York, subse-
quently to last November, only increased, the highest point being
reached in May, 18 per cent; but the deposits increased 34
per cent. Before the banks stopped the deposits were re-
duced 8 per cent below the amount in November, 1856; while
the note circulation, being necessary and still required, continued
to be in excess of what it was at that period. It was not, there-
fore, as the *New York Tribune* of the 14th inst. says, "the circu-
lation, but the deposits, which broke the banks." The run was on
these. The banks were allowed—as banks are here—to make
what use they liked of 100,000,000 dols. deposited with them; but
for the payment of the 8,000,000 dols. of notes securities were
exact. A puny babe was fast bound, while a giant
was set at liberty. A fictitious guarantee for honesty and
trustworthiness was given. Thus vigilance was deceptively
lulled to sleep, and credit was enormously expanded,
till in the course of nature it was adjusted to production by wide-
spread bankruptcy. This is obviously not the result of Free trade
and unfettered issue of paper money, but of fettered trade and of
a regulated and restricted issue.

Since 1810 no branch of business probably has been connected
with more mischief or been the cause of more grief and sorrow
than banking; and no business has been more watched, more
regulated and fettered. In the United States, where it
has been continually in fault and continually reproached,
it is almost the only business closely restricted in all the States.
It is, therefore, the want of freedom—a blessing which cannot on
all occasions be too highly prized and too zealously guarded—which
leads to commercial as well as to political convulsions. In America,
and especially in New York, the State, by interfering with the
banks, has made itself responsible for their credit; and, as a logical
consequence, the community has called on it to convene the Legis-
lature, and instantly pass an Act to legalise the suspension of their
payments. An instrument of exchange is indispensable; and the
State of New York can now only provide this by giving legal
validity to the notes of the banks which can no longer pay them.
By interference the State is forced to sanction that by law to avoid
which was the pretext for interference.

A TRIAL at the Central Criminal Court this week deserves public
attention. A Mr. Evans, who had been in the service of the Sub-
marine Telegraph Company, and Captain Thorne, were prosecuted
by the Hon. F. Cadogan, the Deputy Chairman of the company,
for a libel and an attempt to extort money from him. They
accused him of using his office to pry into the despatches trans-
mitted by the telegraph, and turning the information he thus
gained to his own advantage. Thorne carried the letter to him
which it was proposed to publish in the *Times*, but failed

to get any money. After a very patient investigation, they
were both found guilty, and sentenced to a twelvemonth's im-
prisonment and hard labour. The verdict will read a good
lesson, in addition to the one recently given in the case of the
London Bank, to persons intending to use the press
to make attacks on timid and wealthy men. They
will now see that they cannot with impunity use the press
for their personal and nefarious purposes. The trial opens up, too,
some important questions. Great complaints have sometimes been
made of unfaithfulness in the discharge of the duties intrusted to
telegraph companies, and the public are now admitted into their
interior, and may see how the unfaithfulness arises. They have
come and rightly unanimously to the conclusion that the chiefs of all
such companies, and all persons connected with them, should be
totally dissevered from Stock Exchange pursuits. They must be
above all suspicion. Another question is, what is the measure of
obedience which a subordinate owes to a superior whom he sees,
and knows to be, doing wrong? Mr. Evans was morally bound,
we think, to expose delinquencies such as he charged against Mr.
Cadogan, and had he done so from honourable motives he would
have been a public benefactor. But using his knowledge, according
to the verdict, in order to extort money, he has become a convict,
when he might have conferred a public benefit.

THE COURT.

The Queen and the Royal family continue in excellent health.
Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Prince of Wales,
the Princess Royal, and Prince Alfred, left Windsor for Claremont at ten
o'clock on Saturday morning, and visited the Countess de Neully. The
Royal party afterwards went to Hampton Court Palace, and returned to
the Castle at a quarter before six. In the evening the Duchess of Kent
dined with the Queen.

On Sunday the Queen and Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, the
Princess Royal, Prince Alfred, Princess Alice, and the Princess Louisa,
attended Divine service in the private chapel. The Duchess of Kent was
at the service. The Hon. and Very Rev. Dean of Windsor officiated.

On Monday the Queen, with the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred,
rode out on horseback. The Prince Consort went out shooting. Prince
Alfred, attended by Lieut. Cowell, R.E., left Windsor in the afternoon for
Alverbank, near Gosport.

On Tuesday the Queen and Prince Consort, with Prince Arthur and the
Princess Louisa, drove out in an open carriage and four. In the afternoon
her Majesty and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Prince of Wales
and the Princess Royal, left the Castle for the Wellington College, near
Sandhurst, returning at five o'clock.

On Wednesday the Queen and Prince Consort, accompanied by the
Princess Royal, rode out on horseback.

The Duke of Cambridge, Sir Charles Wood, and the Right Hon. T.R.
Vernon Smith and Mrs. Smith, have been among the guests at the Castle
during the week.

Sir William Ouseley was presented to her Majesty on Saturday at an
audience by the Earl of Clarendon, previous to his departure on a special
mission to Central America.

The Duke de Richelieu has arrived at the St. George's Hotel,
from Paris.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Normanby have left the St.
George's Hotel, on their return to Florence.

We regret to hear that the Earl of Aberdeen has been dan-
gerously indisposed during the last few days at Haddo House, N.B. The
latest reports give a more favourable account of the noble Earl.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston arrived in London on
Wednesday, from Broadlands, Hants.

Viscount and Viscountess Combermere are entertaining a select
circle of the aristocracy at Combermere Abbey.

Married on Thursday se'nnight, at Ringwood, the Hon. Henry
Curzon, son of Earl Howe, to Miss Eleanor Swinburne, youngest
daughter of Colonel Swinburne. The ceremony was attended by the
Duchess of Beaufort, Sir John and Lady Mill, and the relatives of the
bride, &c.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

AT BLACKHEATH, on Monday afternoon, the foundation-stone of
a new church, dedicated to All Saints, was laid by the Earl of Dartmouth.

IN SALTASH CHURCH, on the Day of Humiliation, sixty-four
children were presented at the font for baptism during the celebration of
Divine service.

AT SEACROFT, near Leeds, two single-light windows of stained
glass have been placed in the church. The subjects are the Baptism of our
Lord in the River Jordan, and the Last Supper, in Early English mosaic
ground.

PRIOR'S DEAN CHURCH, Hants, was opened on St. Luke's Day,
after having been thoroughly restored.

AT TORQUAY the new district church of St. Mark was conse-
crated on the 15th inst. by the Lord Bishop of the diocese.

AT BERWICK-ON-TWEED, on the 20th inst., the Bishop of
Durham laid the foundation of the new Church of St. Mary, about to be
erected mainly at the cost of Captain Gordon, who has given £2000 towards
that object.

TICKHILL CHURCH (Yorkshire) has undergone a complete
cleansing and repairing during the last twelve months. The roofs and
windows have been thoroughly restored, and a new organ has been
erected.

AT LEEDS the east window of the Church of St. Luke has just
been enriched with stained glass. The window consists of three Early
English lancet lights, the centre one containing medallions of the Cruci-
fixion and the Ascension. The north light contains a full-length figure of
St. Luke, and the south light a similar figure of St. Paul.

AT KIRKBRUNE, near Driffield, the church has been restored
and reopened. The old porch was taken down, and a new one has been
erected.

AT CHILMARK, Wilts, the Church of St. Margaret, which has
been almost entirely rebuilt, under the direction of the Rector, and super-
intendence of Mr. Wyatt, in strict architectural propriety, furnished with
open benches, and with stained glass in the east and west windows, and
rearranged within for the uses of Divine service, was reopened on Wed-
nesday week.

THE REV. DR. CRONIN was on Wednesday consecrated at
the chapel, Lambeth Palace, as Lord Bishop of the new diocese of Huron,
North America, by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. W. R. Jolley,
St. Peter's College, Cambridge, Chaplain and Naval Instructor to H.M.S.
Illustrations, to be Tutor to H.R.H. Prince Alfred; Rev. T. Williams, M.A.,
Incumbent of Trinity Church, Abergavenny, to be Canon Residentiary in
Llandaff Cathedral. *Rectories*: The Rev. H. Jones, M.A., Incumbent of
St. Peter's, Croydon, to Greatham, near Horncastle; Rev. D. Laing to
St. Nicholas and Macellus, London; Rev. J. S. Lauder to Ottawa, diocese
of Toronto, Canada West; Rev. C. Wodehouse to Alderford, with Atle-
bridge, Norfolk. *Vicarages*: The Rev. D. Laing to St. Olave, Hart-
street; Rev. J. J. Manley to Buckfastleigh, near Totnes. *Incumbencies*:
The Rev. E. Spooner to Trinity Church, Haverstock-hill; Rev. A. Willick
to St. Paul's, Tranmere, Cheshire. *Perpetual Curacies*: The Rev. H.
Smith, M.A., to Mid Lavant, Sussex; Rev. R. A. Tuckness to St. James,
Oldham. *Curacies*: The Rev. J. Copner to Devizes, Wilts; Rev. H. P.
Marriott to Brading, Isle of Wight; Rev. F. P. McGlynn to Holy Trinity,
Maidstone. *Chaplaincies*: The Rev. T. C. Nicholas, Incumbent of West
Moulsey, Surrey, to be Chaplain to the Lord Mayor (elect) of London; Rev.
L. J. Parsons to her Majesty's Forces; Rev. P. J. Iarbo to the Tyne Sailors'
Home; Rev. E. L. Walsh to the Forces, Colchester. *Missionaries*: The
Rev. D. Fynes-Clinton to Agra; Rev. H. W. Shackell to Agra.

THE SIAMESE EMBASSY.—On Wednesday the Siamese Em-
bassy, consisting of Phya Muntra Surayongse, Principal Ambassador
from the First King of Siam; Chau Mun Sakbedh Brakty, Second
Ambassador from the First King; Charnun Mandir Bidacks, First Am-
bassador, and Nai Biehar Sarbklek, Second Ambassadors, from the Second
King of Siam, with twelve principal officers of State and a retinue of
servants, in all twenty-seven persons, landed at Portsmouth from her
Majesty's ship *Caradoc*. They were received by the naval and military
authorities and a guard of honour, entertained at a superb breakfast at the
Admiralty House, and shown over the dockyards, &c. On Thursday
the Embassy proceeded to London by special train.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

THE event of the week is the safe housing in the National Gallery of the Pisani Paul Veronese—a masterpiece in its way—as fine in every quality of excellence as the far-famed “Marriage at Cana,” by the same great painter, known to all who have seen the Louvre. Here is a picture to blot out for ever all Sir Charles Eastlake’s former shortcomings and mistakes;—here is a picture that will receive plaudits of approbation from Mr. Coningham, and return the arrow to the sheaf which Mr. Morris Moore has pointed at his old antagonist. It fills—and nobly fills—the north-west side of one of the large rooms of the Gallery, and kills in colour whatever is near it. As for our previous possessions, by way of examples of the master, they sink into utter worthlessness when compared with the acquisitions of this week.

We were on our way eastward to see this admirable example of Paulo’s “free stroke,” and entered the building elbowed by a player who delights in heroics—in grave action and in well-mouthed lines. We were glad to see our friend, for he loves and understands art—as, by the way, most actors have done, from Betterton to Mr. Macready both inclusive. As we gained the right light for seeing we encountered a poet and a painter, both in ecstasies of delight, though each in a different manner. The painter was all gesture, and action of the right arm—a kind of Haydon, but only not so energetic and effervescent. His hand was seen continually waving into lines such as Hogarth has drawn in his “Analysis of Beauty.” His language, too, was in keeping with his action. It was made up of nearly the whole of those terms in art which Mr. Scharf has attempted to explain in the Manchester catalogue. The painter’s gestures and movements threw our friend the player into his heroics. “Observe,” he said, “the subject, and how fine the treatment. What is the subject? The battle of the Issus has been fought, and the family of Darius are at the feet of Macedonia’s madman, Alexander the Great. That is Hephæstion by his side; and the Queen may well be excused for mistaking Hephæstion for Alexander. What a picture for costume! It might have been painted for the Master of the Great Wardrobe to some powerful Potentate. It is true that the costume would not satisfy our friend at the Princess; but, if the antiquary finds fault with the painter, the connoisseur is delighted. There is a noble passage in Nat Lee which Mr. Wornum should attach to his description of this picture. You remember the lines” (and here he threw himself back at least three feet to do justice to the quotation):—

When Glory, like the dazzling eagle, stood
Perched on my beaver in the Granic flood;
When Fortune’s self my standard trembling bore,
And the pale Fates stood frightened on the shore;
When the Immortals on the billows rode,
And I myself appeared the leading God.

The lines were delivered by the player in an action suited to the words. The painter was pleased, but observed—“If this passage has merit, let us see what figure it would make upon canvas—what sort of picture would arise from it. If Le Brun had seen this lofty description, what one image could he have possibly taken from it? In what colours could he have shown us Glory perched upon a beaver? How could he have drawn Fortune trembling? Or, indeed, what use could he have made of pale Fates, or Immortals riding upon billows, with this blustering God of his own making at the head of them?” This was said with an air of triumph that provoked the poet to a reply. “I think the passage a very fine one; and I thank you, Sir, for quoting it so appositely before so noble a picture. It appears to me that we have here a passage fit for Rubens or Le Brun, and, as we see, most admirably adapted to the genius of the noble Venetian. You seem to have forgotten that Fortune and the Fates, though imaginary, are yet personified beings; and that Glory is something more substantial; for by the line,

When Glory, like the dazzling eagle, stood,

is meant that Glory appeared in the shape of an eagle on the crest of Alexander. I remember to have read the tradition of an eagle hovering over Alexander’s head at the Battle of Arbela as a presage of victory; and you will find in Homer that Achilles at the Battle of Scamander led on the gods themselves to the destruction of Troy through the billows of that river which opposed their passage. I look upon these lines as highly poetic; and though their author was once in Bedlam he wrote like a madman and a man of true poetic genius.” We nodded critical approval, adding that the passage is one that *Polonius* would have liked, and described in his own words “as a happiness that often madness hits on, which reason and sanity could not so prosperously be delivered of.”

Authors are asking with looks of surprise why the *Edinburgh Review* has wanted the manliness to acknowledge the gross error it had fallen into respecting Mr. Dickens’s “Little Dorrit.” The error was one of more than the usual magnitude, and the entire refutation of it made by Mr. Dickens was made in his own name and in his own paper. It is not wise on the part of the *Edinburgh* to lend its pages to the perpetuation of an error of this kind. Mr. Dickens would not possibly require a paragraph of apology, but he would look for the reviewer’s admission of his error in the next number of the *Review*.

Those true and unwrought materials for a Biographia Britannica—the wills in Doctors’ Commons—are about to be removed to Somerset House, to more accessible, and for the first time to fireproof, quarters. And, now that the Rev. Dr. Moore has nothing more to do with the original of Shakespeare’s will, an application is about to be renewed for permission to make a facsimile of that never as yet correctly-printed document. In the year 1845 an application was made by the Shakespeare Society for permission to allow Mr. Netherclift to make a facsimile copy of the three sheets of Shakespeare’s will, but the request was refused on the written plea of Sir Herbert Jenner-Fust “that a facsimile copy could not be made without considerable risk of damage to the original,” whereas the real plea was that the publication of a facsimile would have stopped the annual flow of the shillings paid by editors, enthusiasts, and Yankees for permission to decipher and reconcile (no easy matter) the three signatures attached in the poet’s handwriting to the three sheets. Now we shall have a photograph, and Dr. Diamond (whose skill is of European fame) is about to give it to us.

There was a meeting at Manchester, on Tuesday last, of the subscribers to the guarantee fund of the Art-Treasures Exhibition, when the gratifying announcement was made that the subscribers to the fund will not be called upon for a single penny—in other words, that the guarantee fund will not be touched. In the mean time the committee have had no offer for the building—the sum they are likely to obtain for it is, of course, very uncertain. Then the Soulagés Collection is to be sold, for which the committee require £14,175; and the time allowed for Manchester to decide whether she will give this sum for the collection or not has nearly expired. Men—supposed to be knowing in such matters—foresee the fate of the Soulagés Collection in the hammer of the inexorable Christie.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

INNER TEMPLE, Oct. 23, 1857.
YESTERDAY, in a railroad carriage, I was somewhat startled in casting my eyes over your last Saturday’s number to find myself thus alluded to:—“We must do something, we find, to induce the member for Midhurst and Recorder of Hull to read before he writes.” From the context

appears that an article in the current number of the *Edinburgh Review*, on Lord Campbell’s “Lives of the Lord Chancellors,” contains some anecdote disagreeable to Sir Peter Laurie, and of that article I am assumed to be the writer. I never had the honour of writing a line in the *Edinburgh Review*. This morning I have procured a copy of the number in question, and at page 465 I see the paragraph to which you refer. Whether there be or be not any foundation for it I know not; but I know nothing whatever about the matter, nor have I the least idea who is the writer of the article.

Further than this: I cannot charge my memory with having ever recorded, anywhere, an ill-natured or derogatory anecdote or *bon mot* concerning any one. If such must be recorded, it is a duty which I do not like; least of all would I perpetuate anything disagreeable to the feelings of Sir Peter Laurie, whom I know and highly respect.

I am sure you will give insertion to this note, and set me right with your very numerous readers.

I am, Sir, your faithful servant, SAMUEL WARREN.

MUSIC.

THE ITALIAN OPERA SEASON AT DUBLIN terminated last Saturday with a truly Irish display of enthusiasm. Our Hibernian brethren beat us hollow in such cases—compared to theirs, our demonstrative efforts, however loud and vehement, are sadly flat and prosaic. On this occasion the opera was “Don Giovanni,” Mdle. Piccolomini performing her charming part of Zerlina. The house was crowded to suffocation of course. At the end of the first act there was a general call for the fair prima donna. When she appeared, amid thunders of applause, a beautiful wreath, composed of the rarest flowers, descended from the roof, let down by slender strings from the upper gallery. On reaching the stage it was laid hold of by Signor Mercuriali, who placed it on Mdle. Piccolomini’s brow. Appended to the wreath was a canary bird, confined by network of silk thread; and attached to it was the following inscription:—“With the best wishes for her further fame and future happiness, this wreath is presented by the gods to Maria Piccolomini, as the most worthy offering to genius, worth, and beauty.” And a song, written for the occasion, was sung from the gallery, accompanied in full chorus, and with much taste, by a great number of voices. Its poetical merit is by no means inconsiderable; the concluding stanza, especially, is graceful:—

We have twin’d thee, with friendship and feeling,
A garland of flowers for thy brow,
With the hope that, though years may come stealing,
They will find thee as happy as now.
For thy pure mind no fitter token
Than the wreath which we give you to-night;
May thy fame, like that wreath, be unbroken,
And bring to you always delight!

When will “the gods” of London present to any of their favourites a tribute so elegant and imaginative? Nor were the other performers neglected. At the close of the performance they were called for: showers of bouquets were thrown to them, and the farewell of the house was given in three parting cheers.

BALFE’S new opera, “The Rose of Castile,” was produced at the LYCEUM on Thursday. Its success was as triumphant as well merited. It is an exceedingly clever and interesting piece, founded on the French comedy produced some years ago, at the Princess’ Theatre, under the title of “The Muletier of Toledo.” As a musical work it seems to be the composer’s masterpiece. Its performance was excellent in every respect, and it was received by a crowded house with acclamations. Next week we shall enter fully into the merits of the piece and the performers.

JULLIEN’S annual series of Promenade Concerts commenced yesterday evening in Her Majesty’s Theatre. As his chief vocal attraction he has engaged Mdle. Jetty Treffz, the *Lieder-Sängerin* par excellence, whose German ballads, a few years ago, so greatly delighted the public. In our next we shall describe in detail the opening of Jullien’s campaign.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.—The committee have announced that the society’s twenty-sixth season will commence on Friday, the 27th of November next, with a performance of Haydn’s “Third Mass” (or “Service,” in Exeter Hall phraseology); Mendelssohn’s cantata, “Praise the Lord” (Lauda Sion); and Spohr’s oratorio, “The Last Judgment.”

BOSTON CONCERTS.—The first of Mr. Buck’s series of four concerts took place at the Corn Exchange on Tuesday. The artists were the celebrated Vocal Union, Messrs. Foster, Winn, Montem Smith, Wilbye Cooper, and Miss Marian Moss; also Miss Dolby, Miss Amy Dolby, and M. Sainton. The music selected was executed in a most finished and perfect style. Universal satisfaction was expressed by the audience at the manner in which the concert was conducted.

LEICESTER POPULAR CONCERTS.—The first of a series of concerts, projected by the Public Music Committee for the entertainment of the people, under the direction of Mr. Henry Nicholson, was given at the Music Hall, on Saturday evening, with great éclat. The performers on the occasion were Miss Julia Bleaden, Mr. Lockey, Miss Deacon, Messrs. H. Blagrove, Aylward, and Alfred Nicholson.

THE THEATRES, &c.

OLYMPIC.—On Monday a new farce was produced. It is in one act, and written by Mr. Pulgrave Simpson. It has much of the usual neatness of this gentleman’s dramatic compositions, and deals with that grotesque sort of humour in which German playwrights are in the habit of indulging. The title of the piece is rather ominous—“Deadly Reports.” The reports in question are not “law reports” of any kind, nor scandalous reports of the usual kind; but plain, distinct, and unmistakable pistol reports. No visible agent appears; but the heroine leads a letter from a suicide who threatens her with the “deadly reports” in question every time she receives a declaration of love. This, of course, is a mere *ruse* to frighten away certain powerful rivals; and at length the author of the contrivance appears in the disguise of an attorney’s clerk; and, having thus obtained an interview, succeeded in showing their cowardice in a strong light, and his own valour in a stronger. Ultimately the brave commands, as well as deserves, the fair; and his rivals surrender their claims to the ingenious innamorato. Miss Swanborough performed the lady’s part with much grace and sweetness.

ADELPHI.—“The Drapery Question; or, Who’s for India,” is the title of an *à propos* sketch by Mr. Selby, produced on Wednesday. It was very successful, and is, indeed, full of humour, in which Mr. Wright and Mr. Paul Bedford are conspicuous agents. The members of a respectable draper’s establishment are thrown into a quandary by the leaders in the *Times* proposing their enlistment; and the ladies, impatient to regain their places behind the counter, conspire to shame the men into military ardour. Mr. Wright, as *Buttons*, aids them in their plot, and disguising himself as a portly lady, in an enormous crinoline, and then as a grenadier sergeant, enters the shop between the two counters, and is guilty of every extravagance by which a laugh may be provoked. At length the men consent to be enlisted, and one of their number announces that Government has adopted a plan for a drapery corps, with facilities for promotion and good pay. The mirth excited by this bagatelle was uproarious, and its popularity may be safely predicted.

STANDARD.—The skillful and successful manager of this theatre has lately rewarded his patrons by appearing for a few nights on the stage himself, in a favourite character—that of *Ben*, the boatswain. Mr. Douglass is one of the best impersonators that we have ever seen of the nautical character; and for vigour and activity excels all competitors in the performance of this especial part. Yet, with all this excess of demonstration, there is a quiet natural vein of acting at the bottom; and not a whit more is done than is needed for the illustration of the part and the action. The judicious regulation of the requisite amount of power is that which most commends itself to us in Mr. Douglass’ performance, and removes it to a great distance from those noisy and violent exhibitions in which some popular players too much delight. Points of pathos there are, too, which are nicely made out; and on the whole we recognise in Mr. Douglass the same qualities we are taught to admire in Mr. T. P. Cooke; but the class of character is ruder, and its impersonation, therefore, correspondent. Mr. James Anderson is still starring at this theatre, and now appears almost nightly in his own four-act drama of “Cloud and Sunshine,” which is received with continued approbation. It is placed on the boards in a style of splendour well calculated to enhance its success. On Tuesday a new actor appeared in the touching part of *Belphegor*—Mr. Brady, announced as from the Manchester Theatre, a gentleman evidently well qualified to prosper on these boards. His performance

was scholarly and intelligent; commanded great respect and much applause; and, altogether, we must pronounce that the *débutant* was most favourably received.

SADLER’S WELLS.—After five years’ recess the management have reproduced the Shakspearean comedy of “As You Like It,” with new scenery and costumes, some of the former being very beautiful, and doing great credit to Mr. James’s pencil. Of the cast it is not necessary to note more than Mrs. C. Young’s assumption of *Rosalind*. This is distinguished, not by any artistic qualifications, but by the impulse of the actress, which carries her smoothly through the inequalities of the part. We look not to her for an interpretation, but a rapid and unhesitating enunciation, of the poet’s suggestions, which to most may be satisfactory enough, though it falls far short of what the critical playgoer may require. He cannot forget the manner in which such parts have been elaborated, and cannot readily consent to this free and easy mode of dealing with a great poetical idea. Mrs. Young, too, must learn to moderate her organ. Every sentence delivered in the same strained tone, the wearied ear is dunned with the uniformity of sound, before half the play is acted. It is to be hoped that the new actress may be able to amend this fault; for we have a good opinion of her general abilities, and think her qualified to achieve a very respectable position on the boards.

COUNTRY NEWS.

SIR JOHN PAKINGTON delivered a speech on India, at a county meeting held at Worcester, on Saturday last, for the purpose of organising a local relief fund movement. Sir John recapitulated his views of the Indian crisis, and still further illustrated and defended the positions he had taken, embracing a cheerful view of the last intelligence from India. A letter from Lord Ward, inclosing a cheque for £200, was read on the occasion.

MR. GLADSTONE ON SCHOLASTIC AND COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.—On Thursday week Mr. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., attended a festival held in Liverpool, to celebrate the seventeenth anniversary of the Liverpool Collegiate Institution, of which the right hon. gentleman was one of the founders. On rising to address the boys, whom he called “fellow-town-boys,” Mr. Gladstone was loudly cheered. He pointed out the beneficial tendency of a closer union between the scholastic and commercial elements, and strongly urged the claims of educated young men to appointments in the public service. There was, he said, no antagonism between corporal and mental excellence, and he trusted that corporal education would never be forgotten in this country, and that manly sports would always be practised and encouraged.

ROAD REFORM IN FIFESHIRE.—At the annual meeting of the Fifeshire Trafalgar Agricultural Society, held last week, the subject of discussion was road reform. On the motion of Mr. Bethune the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—“1. This society is desirous that tolls should be abolished, and that a more economical and equitable assessment should be raised for the purpose of maintaining roads.” “2. This society has much pleasure in recording their appreciation of the exertion of Mr. Pagan and Lord Elcho in the cause of road reform.” It was resolved by 26 to 2, on the motion of Mr. Landale:—“3. That an assessment on lands and heritages within the county and an assessment on the rental of burghs, together with a rate of 30s. on all taxable houses, would be the most equitable mode of raising funds for maintaining and keeping in repair the present turnpike and statute labour roads of the county.”

THE “FATHER OF RAILWAYS.”—An interesting event took place at Darlington on Friday week. An address of respect and regard signed by a large number of influential gentlemen was presented to Mr. Edward Pease (now in his 91st year), the “Father of Railways.” Mr. Pease declined any more substantial token of the honour and respect in which he is held.

A MODERN “INCANTATION.”—On Friday (last week) James Henderson, alias Bailey, was committed by the Liverpool magistrates to gaol for three months, charged with fortune-telling. Among his papers was found the following “incantation”—“I do conjure, constrain, adjure, and command you spirits Anala, Analla, Anacar, in the name of the Father, of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, by Alpha and Omega, the Beginning and the End, by the general resurrection, and by Him who shall come to judge the quick and the dead, and the world by fire, and by the general resurrection at the last day, and by that name which is called tetragrammaton, that you cause the person who stole the goods in question to bring back the same.”

THE BLACKBURN PUBLIC PARK was inaugurated on Thursday week with great pomp and ceremony.

THE COMMERCIAL CRISIS is throwing numbers out of work at the chief seats of industry. In Glasgow 500 females have been discharged by the Messrs. Macdonald, one of the chief firms. At a meeting of the Bradford Board of Guardians, last week, it was stated that there had been numerous new applications for relief, in consequence of weavers and spinners being discharged from employment, owing to looms being stopped. The Chairman said the firm with which he was connected, at Britannia Mills, were about to act upon the principle of employing the whole of their workpeople for four days of the week, instead of a portion of them for six days, believing that such a course would keep many people from the rates.

SINGULAR SCENE IN ST. JOHN’S CHURCH, BEDFORD, LANCASHIRE.—On Sunday morning a young man, with his intended wife, presented themselves before the altar of St. John’s Church, Manchester-road, Bedford, to be made one. The service was proceeded with, and the minister had got so far as to say, “Wilt thou have this man to be thy husband, to keep, to cherish,” &c. In a moment the bride started up and rushed to the door followed by the astonished bridegroom, who tried to induce her to return, but in vain, as she closed the colloquy by declaring, “I want be bound to keep thee.”

MURDER AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—On Friday last Henry Baker, a gardener, in the employment of Mr. Maisters, at Beverley, killed his fellow-servant, Ellen Hatfield (to whom he was engaged), and nearly succeeded in destroying his own life. He was found in the garden, with his throat cut, and just breathing. The poor woman was discovered a short distance from him, dead, with her head nearly severed from her body. At an inquest held on Monday the jury returned a verdict of “Wilful murder” against Baker. Several letters, displaying much jealous impatience, which had been written to the deceased by Baker, were found in her pockets.

SUICIDE OF MAJOR WARBURTON, M.P.—The *Tonbridge Wells Gazette* records the death of Major Warburton, M.P. for Harwich, who destroyed himself on Friday morning (last week), about eight o’clock, at his residence at Frant, by shooting himself. A surgeon was sent for, but could render no assistance, as the unfortunate gentleman expired almost immediately after the fatal act was committed. The deceased gentleman was a brother of the late Eliot Warburton, whose untimely late is so well known. At an inquest held on the body, the following day, a verdict of “Temporary insanity” was returned.

MURDER IN TIPPERARY.—Mr. John Ellis, steward to John Trant, Esq., Dovea, near Templemore, was brutally murdered on the night of Thursday week on his way home. He arrived at Templemore by the four o’clock train from Dublin, and left shortly after on his own car, which had been in waiting at the station, for his residence. When he arrived at Kilrush some bushes were found placed across the road, which the servant got down to take out of the way. He had scarcely stooped to remove the obstruction when his master was fired at from behind the ditch, and he received the contents of the piece, which was heavily loaded with slugs, through the body. He lived only an hour after. Mr. Ellis purchased lately property in the Incumbered Estates Court, and on the place coming into his hands he was compelled to evict some tenants. This is the only cause that can be assigned for the foul deed. An inquest has been held, and a verdict of “Wilful murder” against some person or persons not known returned.

FLOODS IN ESSEX AND LOSS OF LIFE.—On Thursday week a great part of Essex was visited by a fearful storm, or rather a succession of storms, of thunder and lightning; and, as the rain fell heavily throughout the whole of the day, the rivers were soon swelled to torrents, which committed terrible devastation in their course. Large tracts of land were speedily flooded, and in the direction towards Maldon and Crouch whole flocks of sheep were drowned in the fields. Mr. Kemp, an extensive farmer in that district, lost fifty sheep, besides some cattle; and on the farm of Mr. Hart, a neighbouring gentleman, whole fields may be said to have been carried away, as the cultivated soil over many acres has been swept off by the force of the waters; and the farm buildings and barns were inundated to the depth of several feet. All the farms and villages in a direction towards the coast for miles bear traces of the havoc committed, many houses having been inundated and much property injured. At Burnham a sad catastrophe occurred. A wedding in the town that day had been attended by a party of young farmers from the neighbouring district, and two of them were on their way home at night in a gig, when they were met by the flood, and one of them, Mr. J. Riam, jumping out to secure the horse, was swept away by the torrent and drowned. At Colchester Camp the storm was severely felt, and a high wall next the military road was carried down by the wind and the flood. A large portion of the Eastern Counties Railway was flooded for some days by an overflow of the River Lea.—There were also great floods in Kent, Surrey, and other parts of the country.

JAMES SPOLLEN.—At the Dublin Commission Court held in Dublin on Monday the grand jury ignored the bill for robbery against James Spollen, who a short time back was tried for the murder of Mr. Little and acquitted.

23rd of September, the Native Artillerymen having seized the guns; but were soon beaten off by the loyal portion of the troops.

An attempt was made at Ahmedabad, on the 15th September, to create a mutiny among the 2nd Bombay Grenadiers; but the ringleaders were seized before they could carry out their designs.

A wing of the 4th King's Own had arrived from the Mauritius, and been dispatched to Kurrachee.

A portion of her Majesty's 95th had arrived from the Cape, and the rest daily expected. All is quiet in the Punjab and the Deccan. The Bombay and Madras Presidencies also tranquil.

(Signed)

JOHN GREEN.

The following telegram was received at the Foreign Office (through the Commissioners for the Affairs of India) on Tuesday, at 10.30 a.m. :—

DELHI was assaulted on the morning of September the 14th, and the northern part of the city taken. On the 16th the magazine was stormed; and on the 20th the whole city was occupied. The King and his sons escaped disguised as women. The attack on the 14th was made with four columns, one of which, composed of the Cashmere Contingent, was repulsed; the other columns were successful. An entrance was first effected at the Cashmere gate. An advance was then made along the ramparts to the main bastion and Cabul gate. The resistance was very obstinate, and our loss was computed at 600 killed and wounded, including fifty officers. The following names have been received:—*Killed*: Major Jacob, 1st Fusiliers; Captain Barnett, 55th Native Infantry; Lieutenant Tandy, Engineers; Lieutenant Fitzgerald, 75th Foot; Lieutenant Bradshaw, 52nd Foot; Lieutenant Murray, Guide Corps. *Wounded*: Brigadier-General Nicholson; Lieutenant Nicholson, Scotch Regiment; Greathead, Engineers; Mansell, ditto; Chesney, ditto; Salkeld, ditto; Brownlow, ditto; Hovenden, ditto; Medley, ditto; Waters, 60th Rifles; Curtis, 60th Rifles; Captain Rosser, Carabineers; Captain Anson, Aide-de-Camp; Baynes, 8th Foot; Rossers, 8th Foot; Greville, 1st Fusiliers; Wemyss, 1st Fusiliers; Owen, 1st Fusiliers; Reid, Sirmoor Battalion; Boisragon, Kumaon Battalion; Humphreys, 4th Punjab Infantry; Pemberton, Sappers; Gatavansh, Sappers; Cuppage, 6th Cavalry; Bayley, 52nd Foot; Atkinson, 52nd Foot; Shillburns, Guides; Graydon, 16th Grenadiers; Speke, 65th Native Infantry; Lambert, 1st Fusiliers; Gambri, 38th Native Infantry; Hay, 60th Native Infantry; Prior, 1st Punjab Infantry. In the operations preceding the assault the following casualties occurred:—*Killed*: Captain Fagan, Artillery; Lieutenant Hildebrand, ditto; Lieutenant Bannerman, Bombay army; Arth, Belooch, 6th. *Wounded*: Major Campbell, Artillery; Captain Earle, Artillery; Lieutenant Lockhart, Artillery; Captain Chemmuller, 73rd Foot.

CANNING AND LUCKNOW.—The garrison and Lucknow still hold out; and General Havelock had recrossed the Ganges on Sept. 19th, expecting almost immediately to be joined by General Outram's force. A detachment of the latter force under Major Vincent Eyre had, on the 11th of September, with the greatest gallantry, defeated a party of the enemy which had crossed from the Oude side of the Ganges for the purpose of harassing the advance of General Outram.

PUNJAB.—All continues quiet.

AGRA.—The Hon. J. R. Colvin, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, died at Agra on the 9th of September.

SAUGOR AND NERBUDA TERRITORIES.—The 52nd Bengal Native Infantry, on September 18, deserted in a body, doing no injury to their officers.

NAGODE.—The Banda insurgents have seized Nagode, and have been joined by the 50th Bengal Native Infantry.

RAJPOOTANA.—The mutineers of the Joudpore Legion defeated the Rajah of Joudpore's troops, killing the General and taking three guns, on the 9th of September. They then joined the rebellious Thakoor of Arrah. General Lawrence proceeded, on the 18th of September, with a detachment from Beawr, and attacked the rebels. He compelled them to take refuge in the town of Gya, but found the place too strong for an assault to be risked, and accordingly fell back on Beawr. Captain Monck Mason, the Political Agent in Joudpore, was killed in endeavouring to join General Lawrence's force.

The Bombay Government has sent up her Majesty's 89th Regiment and other European troops to the Northern Division, to enable General Roberts to reinforce General Lawrence.

INDORE AND GWALIOR.—Malwa is still in a disturbed state, but nothing worthy of note has occurred. In Gwalior, Scindia is stated to be raising a force of 15,000 men for the purpose of intercepting the fugitives from Delhi. A portion of the Mhow and Indore rebels are reported to have crossed the Chumbul.

SCINDE.—The company of Native Artillery at Hyderabad, having been suspected of disaffection, was disbanded on the 9th of September, and the guns secured.

KURRACHEE.—The 21st Native Infantry was disbanded on the 13th of September, information having been given by two native officers of an intended outbreak. Conspiracy is believed to have been confined to a few men. Twenty-five deserted, but have been almost all taken and executed.

At SHIKARPORE, on the 21st September, a soubadar and a havildar of the 16th Native Infantry were arrested on suspicion of plotting a rising in that regiment. On the night of Sept. 23 eleven men of the Native company of artillery seized the guns: they were not joined by others, and the guns were retaken by a company of the 16th Native Infantry, the rest of the artillery company, and the police; four of the mutineers were killed, and the rest got away in the dark.

The Bombay Government has sent a wing of the 4th Foot, just arrived from the Mauritius, to Kurrachee. The Commissioner in Scinde had previously sent detachments of his very small European garrison from Kurrachee to Hyderabad and Shikarpore. In consequence of the mutinies at Jubbulpore, the Commissioner in Nagpore has applied to the Resident at Hyderabad for some squadrons of the 16th Lancers; the Resident has complied with the requisition, and has been reinforced by some squadrons of the 3rd Madras Cavalry from Sholapore. All is quiet in the Nizam's country.

MADRAS.—All is quiet just now in the Madras Presidency.

BOMBAY.—All is quiet throughout the Bombay Presidency and dominions.

H. L. ANDERSON, Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, Oct. 3, 1857.

The following despatch was received by the East India Board on Tuesday from the Secretary to Government, dated Calcutta, Sept. 24, 1857:—

BENGAL AND BEHAR.—Telegraphic communication between Dehree and Benares interrupted since the 20th inst., supposed by mutineers of Ramghur battalions. Captain Rattray, with Bengal Sikh Police, at Dehree, on the 21st, and Colonel Fisher expected on the 22nd. The Rewah Rajah fled to a hill fort, alarmed by reported approach of Dinapore mutineers. Had warned Political Agent he could not protect him; who, however, did not leave the territory, as they never appeared. Dinapore mutineers got to Nagode; 50th Native Infantry, cantoned there, mutinied. Officers believed safe.

HAVELOCK'S COLUMN, LUCKNOW.—The combined force, under General Outram, crossed the Ganges from Cawnpore into Oude on the 19th, without opposition. News from Lucknow to the 16th. Garrison in good heart, and provisioned to October 1st, when Outram will have reached.

AGRA.—GWALIOR.—News from Agra to 12th September.—Mr. Colvin died on the 9th; Colonel Fraser, of Engineers, appointed Chief Commissioner. All well in fort, but attack expected from Gwalior.

INDORE AND MHOW.—Mutineers, notwithstanding Scindia's opposition, moved off to be on the Chumbul on the 6th; were at Dholepore by last accounts. Mutineers of Gwalior Contingent expected to march on Agra on the 18th.

NATIVE STATES.—A Shahzadar collected many thousand followers at Mundisore for the King of Delhi. Post of Dhar seized by Mahometans in Rajah's service, and Rutlam believed to be taken. Western Malwa consequently disturbed. Colonel Durand still at Mhow. Everything else in Central India Agency in statu quo. In Rajpootana Agency tranquillity disturbed by mutiny of Joudpore Legions. Captain Mason moving on mutineers with two guns and 2000 men. Escape difficult. Rao of Sirohi giving hearty aid. The Bhels with us.

PUNJAB.—All quiet; and in cis-Sutlej to 27th August.

THE CAPTURE OF DELHI.

We have selected from the Indian papers such portions as we think will best describe the crowning triumph of the heroic little band which so long held its own against repeated assaults of the enemy and equally deadly attacks of disease, and which at last, aided by other gallant spirits, has been enabled to drive the hordes of miscreant robbers and murderers from their den. Here and there may be found a slight repetition, but the news is of too great value for any portion of it to be discarded.

The *Bombay Times*, of Oct. 3, says:—In our last summary we gave news from Delhi to the 3rd September, when the siege train was daily expected in camp. It arrived on the 5th September, and active preparations were immediately made to commence offensive operations. Several batteries, armed with heavy guns, were established in commanding positions, within a short distance from the city walls, so that the bastions could be destroyed by our fire. This was successfully accomplished, but with the loss of two officers, Lieut. Hildebrand, of the Artillery, and Lieut. Bannerman, of the Belooch Battalion, who were killed. Having thus established batteries in advanced positions, the bombardment of the city commenced, and the Cashmere and Mooree bastions suffered severely from our shot and shell. The enemy replied smartly with grape and musketry; but our loss was inconsiderable, and our fire was kept up with undiminished vigour. On the 10th and 11th of September one or two sorties were made by the enemy, but without any result, notwithstanding the proximity of our batteries to the walls. For two days longer our artillery continued to play on the city, until, on the 12th, the Cashmere bastion and half the adjacent curtain were in ruins. Preparations were now made for the assault; and General Wilson, in an order issued a few days previous, laid down the line of conduct to be pursued by the troops. No quarter was to be given to the mutineers, but the women and children were to be spared. On the 14th September the assault was made on the city, which was entered by a division of our troops, who succeeded in effecting a lodgment, and driving the enemy before them.

The following telegraphic message from Colonel Durand, at Mhow, to Lord Elphinstone, at Bombay, gives particulars of the successful assault on Delhi:—

"Captain Eden, at Jeypoor, sends, by an express dated 18th, the following from Colonel Young, written from head-quarters, Skinner's House, Delhi, 15th:—The assault took place yesterday morning soon after daybreak, and the storming was entirely successful. We were soon in possession of the end of the fort, with the Cashmere, Cabul, and Mooree gates, which we now hold, with the Church, College, and other large buildings near this one, in which the head-quarters are. Preparations are making for heavy batteries to knock the mutineers out of those parts of the city in which they now are. Many of the city people have come in for and received quarter. Sepoys wanted to come, but not permitted. Casualties said to be heavy. No artillery officers killed or wounded. A great many of the mutineers escaped. Cavalry left last night—it is said, towards Rewaree."

Mr. Greathead writes:—

"It was before reported that the 18-gun battery, No. II., in front of Ludlow Castle, had, with the aid of heavy mortars, quickly silenced the Cashmere Bastion.

"That bastion has not since replied, and heavy salvos are continually directed against it. No. I. battery continues to fire into the Mooree—it is a heap of ruins, but the gunners manage to fire light guns from different parts.

"No. III. at the Custom-house has not yet opened. Some alterations had to be made in it. It is expected it will be ready this evening.

"The enemy have not made any more sorties, but they keep up a brisk fire of musketry in front of the bastions from rifle-pits, and among the jungle, and they have a flanking fire from field-pieces on the right, and from a heavy gun and mortar on the other side of the river. Sulymgurh and the Water bastion also fire on the left and centre batteries. Rockets are occasionally fired from a martello tower in front, and there are single light guns on two others.

"All this does not retard the progress of the siege, or lead to any interruption of fire. And, though the delay about No. III. is certainly a disappointment, there is still every reason for congratulation. A position has been seized and maintained for breaching purposes which, if worked up to according to rule, would not have been ours for some time, and our fire is very destructive.

"A party of the enemy's cavalry, 200 in number, got across the cut of the Canal yesterday to cut off our camels. They retired on seeing a force coming against them, and might have got off, but they were met by eighty of the Guide Cavalry under Captain Sandford, and two resaladors and twenty-five sowars were killed on the field. The rest got off to Delhi.

"The sense of impending danger has roused the energies of the Pandies, and they talk of nothing but defence, and are making dum-dummas near the magazine and between the Cashmere and Cabul gates. But experience has hitherto shown that those energies fail when the moment of action arrives; and I think it is generally a source of congratulation that the rebels are not availing themselves of the many avenues of escape. The population appears quiescent.

"Major Campbell, of the Artillery, was wounded by a grape-shot in the leg in battery, and Lieutenant Lockhart is also wounded. The enemy was quieter last night, and the casualty return for the last twenty-four hours is, I hope, moderate. The erections of No. III. cost a good many men.

"All quiet above."

"DELHI, Sept. 13.

"After I wrote yesterday the left batteries opened against the Water bastion and curtain, with one gun bearing on the causeway leading to the bridge, and have continued in full play. They have to endure a warm musketry fire from the walls, and shot and shell from Sulymgurh, and from across the river.

"The army has suffered a severe loss in the death of Captain Fagan, of the Artillery. He was an admirable officer, and has been the life of the camp. His daring was unbending, and he could not be restrained from exposing himself over the breastwork to observe the line of fire from the new battery, and was shot through the head.

"The other casualties are Lieutenants Earl, Artillery, and Chancellor, 75th, wounded. The loss among the men is held to be moderate.

"The centre batteries have continued an increasing fire against the Cashmere bastion and curtain, and the mortars keep up a searching fire on its neighbourhood. No. I. still remains away at the Mooree.

"The enemy have mounted a heavy gun in two places on half moons in the wall, and are persevering in their enfilade from the right, and are doing their best to defend the place.

"The officers never leave the batteries, which are open to the sky; but the only men who are battered are those whom sickness or wounds keep in camp.

"I have had no intelligence from the town since the evening of the 11th.

"General Nicholson will command the moveable column to be sent from this. We may expect to hear of the assault in a day or two."

The following extra of the *Delhi Gazette*, published at Agra, on the 18th September, gives details of the storming operations on the 14th:—

Mr. Greathead writes:—

"DELHI, Sept. 14.

"Delhi was stormed this morning, and the British forces are in possession of the line of defences from the Water bastion to the Cabul gate, including the Cashmere gate and bastion, and the Moore gate and bastion, the English church, Skinner's House, the College, and the grounds about. Preparations are being made to turn the guns from the captured bastions on the city, and to bring up other guns and mortars to commanding points.

"The enemy for the present retain the Lahore and other bastions, the Palace, Seelymгурh, and the chief part of the city; but our hold of the position that has been secured appears firm, and the fall of the remainder is to be expected.

"General Nicholson, Colonel Campbell (52nd), and Major Reed (Sirmoor Battalion) are among the wounded officers, who are numerous. Lieutenants Bradshaw (52nd) and Fitzgerald (75th) were killed. "A body of troops was observed to march off by the bridge, but pursuit is impracticable until Seelymгурh and the river front have been occupied.

"The chief losses were experienced in attempting to reach the Jumma Masjid and to penetrate beyond the Cabul gate."

The following description is from a letter from Colonel Becher:—

"The troops entered at the breach near the Cashmere gate without serious opposition, and gained possession of the large buildings in its neighbourhood, and advanced along the ramparts to the Mooree bastion and Cabul gate, in progress to which the resistance was very obstinate, and the loss consequently has been severe. But we are advancing gradually within the city. Large bodies of the enemy have been seen retreating, both in the direction of the Kotub and over the bridge. Arrangements are making for batteries to be made in the city, and their heavy guns have been turned against them."

The Government had published the following official bulletins from Lahore, giving the particulars of the assault on Delhi to the 16th September, together with an express from General Roberts at Ahmedabad, stating that the whole of the city was in our possession on the 20th, and that the King of Delhi had been taken prisoner:—

"CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, LAHORE, Sept. 16.

"The following messages were received from Delhi during the course of yesterday and this morning from the office of the Adjutant-General of the Army:—

"9 a.m., 15th Sept.—We continue to hold the city from the College to the Cabul gate, and the enemy holds the magazine, which we are now shelling. The Palace is also being shelled. Many of the mutineers had fled yesterday. The following officers were killed:—Lieutenant Tandy, Engineers; Lieutenant Fitzgerald, 75th Foot; Lieutenant Bradshaw, 52nd Foot; Captain McBarnett, 55th Infantry; Lieutenant Murray, Guide Corps. Major Jacob, 1st Fusiliers, has died from his wounds. About thirty officers have been wounded, including Brigadier-General Nicholson; Lieutenant Nicholson, of Coke's Regiment; Greathead, Mansell, Chesney, Salkeld, Brownlow, Hovenden, and Medley, Engineers; Waters and Curtis, 60th Rifles; Ross, of Carabineers (dangerously); Anson, A.D.C.; Baynes and Pogson, 8th Foot; Greville, Wemyss, and Owen, 1st Fusiliers; Reid, Sirmoor Battalion; Boisragon, Kumaon Battalion; and several others whose names have not yet been received; but our total loss is estimated at 500."

"Another message (hour not given) states that 'the captured guns on the Mooree and Cabul bastions are also in play on the Burn bastion and Lahore gate—new positions occupied by mutineers. Some cavalry and infantry have left since yesterday evening, but the garrison still show every intention of disputing our further entrance.'

"8 p.m., 15th September.—All well. We have made a breach in the magazine, and storm it at dawn. The enemy's musketry fire is much reduced."

"No official account has yet been received of the successful attack by a portion of General Van Cortlandt's force on the rebel village of Mungella, but a number of the 10th Cavalry men have been killed, and thirteen of them, with some others, made prisoners, were executed on the spot. About 20,000 rupees' worth of plunder is said to have fallen into the hands of our men, and 80 horses and some 2000 head of other cattle."

"P.S. 7 a.m., 16th September.—The following message has just been received from Delhi:—'The magazine was stormed at daylight by the 61st Foot, Belooch Battalion, and part of Wilde's Regiment. We had only a few wounded, and the enemy about forty killed. One hundred and twenty-five guns were taken in the magazine.'

"LAHORE, Sept. 17.

"The latest message from Delhi is up to two p.m. yesterday. Our mortars continue to play upon the Palace from the magazine inclosure; the enemy entirely abandoned the Kishengunge battery, and we have found in it in position five 18-pound mortars, making the total number of pieces of ordnance taken in and before Delhi upwards of 200."

"The battery across the river opposite Kingurh is also reported to have been abandoned by the mutineers, who are in detached groups fighting from the tops of houses; their organisation into regiments is fast being broken up."

"Dewan Hurree Chund, the Commandant of the auxiliary force of his Highness the Maharajah Runbeer Sing, died of cholera yesterday; his death is much to be regretted. He was the trusted servant of the Maharajah, and a man of great experience."

"A supplementary list of casualties received yesterday mentions Captain Ross, Carabineers, and Lieut. Humphreys, 4th Punjab Infantry, died of their wounds. Wounded, 14th of September.—Pemberton, H. Gustavinsle, Sappers; Cuppage, 6th Cavalry; Bayley and Atkinson, 52nd Foot; Shebheare, Guides; Graydon, 16th Grenadiers; Speke, 65th N.I.; Lambert, 1st Fusiliers; Gambie, 38th L.I.; Hay, 60th N.I.; Prior, 1st Punjab Infantry.

"General Van Cortlandt reports the destruction, on the 13th inst., by a portion of the Hurrianah irregular force under his command, of the insurgent village of Mungulpore. The rebels drew up a force of from 700 to 800 horse, from 400 to 500 infantry, and some guns to defend the village; but after the exchange of a few shots they broke and fled with the utmost rapidity, leaving their camp in our hands just as it stood; some ammunition, and five cartloads of sepoy's things—such as coats, pantaloons, &c."

"P.S. The following has just been received from the Assistant-Adjutant-General of the Army:—'Delhi, 7 p.m., 16th September. We have now established a line of posts from the Cabul gate to the magazine. An attack was made on the magazine to-day, which was repulsed; but we had some killed and wounded.'

(Signed) "J. D. MACPHERSON, Lieut.-Col., Military Secretary to Chief Commissioner."

The following (says the *Bombay Times*) was received by express from General Roberts, commanding the forces at Ahmedabad, who dispatched the intelligence to the Governor on the 29th September:—

"By express through Dr. Derinzy, Residency Surgeon, Jeypore, 23rd September, 5 a.m. We have this moment received information from the Durbar of our troops having occupied the entire city of Delhi on Sunday last, the 20th. The Vakeel of the Jhujur Nawa had been here a little while before with the same intelligence, so you may rely upon it. The King is said to be in the Durgah Nizam-odeen, about six miles from Delhi. He and his two sons escaped disguised as women, and the women of the zenana in men's clothes."

"It was reported at Ahmedabad, upon the strength of letters from Ajmere, that the King of Delhi had been captured."

The following announcement, which we find in a postscript of the *Sindian*, dated the 23rd September, explains the default of details of intelligence of later date:—"The Lahore dawks of the 15th, 16th, and 17th are now due. Information has been received here from Mooltan that about ninety miles from that place the dawk horses had been seized and carried away by some marauders, which has caused an interruption in the dawk. Active measures have, however, been adopted by Major Hamilton, Commissioner of Mooltan, for keeping open the line, and the Lahore dawk is hourly expected."

FLIGHT OF THE REBELS.

A letter from Mr. Cocks, dated Hattrass, September 17th, afternoon, gives the following particulars regarding the fugitive regiments at Khoorja:—"A man I sent to Khoorja for news has just returned, and says that two and a half regiments have reached Khoorja, being fugitives from Delhi, and swearing they are off to Lucknow, where is their home, and where they will die. The sepoy are very badly off for arms, and even for lotas, although they have money. The city was, it is said, stormed on Monday and the entrance made, and the streets knee-deep in blood."

GENERAL WILSON'S ADDRESS TO THE ATTACKING TROOPS.

Previous to moving on Delhi, on the 14th of September, General Wilson issued the following order to his troops, which has called forth the most unqualified admiration:—

The force assembled before Delhi has had much hardship and fatigue to undergo since its arrival in this camp, all of which has been most cheer-

fully borne by officers and men. The time is now drawing near when the Major-General commanding the force trusts that their labours will be over, and they will be rewarded by the capture of the city for all their past exertions, and for a cheerful endurance of still greater fatigue and exposure. The troops will be required to aid and assist the engineers in the erection of the batteries and trenches, and in daily exposure to the sun, as covering parties.

The artillery will have even harder work than they yet have had, and which they have so well and cheerfully performed hitherto; this, however, will be for a short period only; and, when ordered to the assault, the Major-General feels assured British pluck and determination will carry everything before them, and that the bloodthirsty and murderous mutineers against whom they are fighting will be driven headlong out of their strongholds, or be exterminated; but, to enable them to do this, he warns the troops of the absolute necessity of their keeping together, and not straggling from their columns. By this can success only be secured.

Major-General Wilson need hardly remind the troops of the cruel murders committed on their officers and comrades, as well as their wives and children, to move them in the deadly struggle. No quarter should be given to the mutineers; at the same time, for the sake of humanity, and the honour of the country they belong to, he calls upon them to spare all women and children that may come in their way.

It is so imperative, not only for their safety, but for the success of the assault, that men should not straggle from their column, that the Major-General feels it his duty to direct all commanding officers to impress this strictly upon their men, and he is confident that, after this warning, the men's good sense and discipline will induce them to obey their officers and keep steady to their duty. It is to be explained to every regiment that indiscriminate plunder will not be allowed; that prize agents have been appointed, by whom all captured property will be collected and sold, to be divided according to the rules and regulations on this head, fairly among all men engaged; and that any man found guilty of having concealed captured property will be made to restore it, and will forfeit all claims to the general prize; he will also be likely to be made over to the Provost-Marshal to be summarily dealt with. The Major-General calls upon the officers of the force to lend their zealous and efficient co-operation in the erection of the works of the siege now about to be commenced. He looks especially to the regimental officers of all grades to impress upon their men that to work in the trenches during a siege is as necessary and honourable as to fight in the ranks during a battle. He will hold all officers responsible for their utmost being done to carry out the directions of the engineers, and he confidently trusts that all will exhibit a healthy and hearty spirit of emulation and zeal, from which he has no doubt that the happiest results will follow in the brilliant termination of all their labours.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

The panoramic View of Delhi and the Suburbs upon pages 432-3 has been engraved from a Sketch obligingly communicated by Lieutenant Richard Thomas Hare, of the Bengal Artillery, who, with Captain Fagan, fired the first shot against the city, and the sketch was made under fire. It shows, first, the river bastion; above are the Palace gate and wall; next is the Cashmere gate with its bastion, behind which is a church with a dome; next, the Mooree gate and bastion; the Cabul gate; the Lahore bastion and gate; and, lastly, the Ajmere bastion and gate, and the Jumma Masjid—the large mosque seen above the Mooree. To the same Correspondent we are indebted for the View of Hindoo Rao's House before Delhi, engraved upon the front page.

The Group of Sepoys at Lucknow is from a photograph; as is likewise the portrait of the rebel Rajah Koor Sing, with his attendants. It will be recollected that the refugees at Arrah made a noble stand for seven days against Rajah Koor Sing, at the head of a force of disciplined sepoy and insurgents of one hundred times their number; not one of the sixteen Europeans in this little garrison being a military man. This defence had the effect of delaying for the space of seven days the advance upon the country of Rajah Koor Sing, at the head of 2500 disciplined sepoy, and about the same number of his own adherents, until the rebels were defeated, and the garrison was relieved by the gallant band from Buxar, under Major Vincent Eyre. And this victory, it appears from his recent despatches, the gallant Major has since followed up by the total rout and dispersion of the insurgents, and the capture of Jugdeespore, the stronghold of the rebel leader, Koor Sing.

By the mail just received we have the following intelligence of Koor Sing:—

*DINAPORE, Sept. 19.

Report says that Ummer Sing (brother of Koor Sing) sent boats to the Dinapore side of the Soane, which has enabled the 5th Irregular Cavalry to cross to the Shahabad or Arrah side. There appears to be some truth in this, as the officials who had returned from Buxar to Arrah have come back sharp to the latter place, accompanied by the 100 Sikhs they had in the former place. If there was a sufficient force in this place, this marching and countermarching would not only be obviated, but keep the natives from passing remarks of our halting at every alarm. If Behar is not protected, all communication by land and water will be cut off between Calcutta and the upper provinces.

A letter from Nagode, dated Sept. 12, speaks of a party supposed to consist of the Ramgurh Battalion and Koor Sing's rabble, and reported to be about 4000 strong. They still have a hankering after the Naeode magazine and six-pounders, and talk of coming that way.

The rebel, Koor Sing, has penetrated into Rewah, the district south of Allahabad. The troops of the Rajah sent out to oppose him went over to him as one man, and he is now in a position to do us no inconsiderable damage.

THE EXPEDITION FOR THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.

From Cawnpore there is not much intelligence by this mail, the last fortnight having been spent in preparations; but that which we have is good. Major-General Outram left Allahabad for Cawnpore on the 7th Sept., with the 5th Fusiliers and 90th Regiment, and detachments of the 64th, 78th, and 84th Regiments, with some companies of Artillery. While en route to Cawnpore the force met a body of rebels who had crossed the Ganges from Oude. An expedition was formed under the command of Major Vincent Eyre, whose brilliant exploit at Arrah has rendered his name famous, to pursue the rebels and destroy them. The enemy, having been advised of the advance of Eyre's force, fled precipitately to their boats, about half a mile off, and endeavoured to escape across the river. They were quickly pursued by cavalry, who intercepted the enemy on reaching their boats, and kept up a galling fire of musketry on them. The infantry came up soon afterwards, and caused great havoc among the crowded boats, but the enemy stood their ground until the guns opened fire, when the panic-stricken rebels threw themselves into the river. Showers of grape were now poured upon them, which completed their destruction—only a few scattered survivors, out of a body of three hundred, escaping with their lives. General Outram's force, which had proceeded onwards, reached Cawnpore on the 13th or 14th September, and measures were immediately taken to proceed to the relief of Lucknow. By electric telegraph from Madras we learn that the whole force, with Generals Outram and Havelock, had crossed the Ganges on the 19th September, without opposition, and that skirmishing was going on with the advanced guard of the rebels. All was well at Lucknow on the 16th, and we hope, therefore, shortly to hear of the relief of the brave garrison.

TERRIBLE PLOTS AT JUBBULPORE.

Letters from Jubbulpore to the 18th September contain intelligence of considerable interest. About nine p.m. of the 15th, trustworthy information was received that the sepoy were making preparations to release from the gaol a number of people who had been imprisoned on a charge of conspiracy, and to kill all the Europeans. One hundred Madras sepoy and some Madras cavalry were thereupon sent to the gaol, and in a few minutes the whole garrison were up, and at their posts. The two guns, with nineteen European gunners, one hundred Madras sepoy, and the remainder of the troop of Madras cavalry, were ready to move wherever it might be considered necessary. Pickets of cavalry and infantry were thrown out all around the Residency, and two cavalry patrols made the circuit of the cantonments. Up to about one o'clock, however, nothing transpired, and those not on duty were tempted to lie down on their beds. But in less than half an hour afterwards the alarm was given that firing had been heard in the direction of the lines. The report proved to be well founded, and the whole garrison was again roused. Shortly after this certain native officers and the quartermaster-sergeant went to the Residency and confirmed the statement as to the intended rescue, adding that the firing seemed to be carried on by some of the bad men, with the intention of creating and commencing a disturbance. Roll-call was ordered, and it was found that eight sepoy of the 52nd Native Infantry were absent with their arms; one was also reported absent from rearguard duty.

About this time a cry of fire was raised, and it was found that a small bungalow, close to the lines, was in flames, having most probably been fired by the deserters. The garrison stood to their arms

till past morning gunfire, but there were no signs of attack; on the contrary, drill, guard-mounting, target practice, &c., went on as usual, and so far as regards outward appearances the regiment continued quiet and well behaved.

About three o'clock a.m. the prisoners whose release had been contemplated were brought up from the gaol to the Residency, and placed inside the battery. While the Madras sepoy were guarding the gaol several shots were fired at them, but no one was hit, nor could they catch a glimpse of their assailants.

Still more exciting events followed. For the last two or three months Shunker Shah, an old Rajah of the Gond dynasty, had been plotting the destruction of the English at Jubbulpore and the burning of their houses, with the plunder of the treasury and the station generally. In this plot he was assisted by his son, Rugonath Shah, and by others, regarding whom no certain evidence had yet been obtained. Information of this plot having been given to Lieut. Clerk, the Deputy Commissioner, he sent a chuprassy in the disguise of a fakcer to find out the truth of the matter. The plan was perfectly successful. The conspirators disclosed sufficient of their evil designs to warrant their apprehension. Accordingly a large body of police were ordered to assemble at Lieut. Clerk's bungalow, and was by that officer led to the Rajah's house; but when within a mile of the place Lieut. Clerk galloped forward with the sowars, surrounding the village, until the arrival of the foot police, when the apprehension was effected. In the possession of the Rajah was found a paper in Sanscrit, the purport of which was as follows:—

Close up the mouths of the tale-bearers.
Having chewed the tale-bearers, eat them.
Grind to pieces the enemies.
Having killed the English, scatter them.
O, Mat Chundee! (O, Mother Devey!) let none escape.
Kill the enemies and their families.
Protect Sunker (Mahadeo) and preserve your disciples.
Listen to the calling of the poor.
Make haste, O Mat Halika! (Devey)
Eat the unclean race.
Do not delay to devour them quickly.
O, Ghor Mat Halika! (O, terrible Mother Devey!)

Sufficient evidence was obtained to prove that extensive plots had been carried on, and after a trial of two days before a joint commission, consisting of Lieutenant Clerk, Deputy Commissioner of Jubbulpore; Lieutenant Waddington, Deputy Commandant of the Mundee Districts; and Captain Moxon, of the 52nd Native Infantry, the Rajah and his son were convicted, and sentenced to be blown from guns. The sentence was duly executed in the Residency compound on the morning of the 18th instant. The other conspirators who were convicted were reserved for punishment on the following day, but it was thought that, an example having been made, none of them would be blown from guns.

EXECUTIONS AT KURRACHEE.

The prisoners were taken out of the gharries and their names called over by the Brigade-Major, and the first seven who were condemned to be hung, with the other three condemned to be blown away, were marched to the rear of the gallows between their late regiment and that erection. The court-martial and the sentence of the Court were then read in English by the Brigade-Major, and ably translated, in an audible voice, by Major Goldsmid. The seven prisoners for the scaffold were then marched up to its steps, and ascended without much assistance. One man only spoke when on the drop. He stated "it was his first offence, and it was no use hanging him." The ropes being adjusted, after some little delay, the culprits being faced about to meet the gaze of their late corps, the signal was given, and the seven unfortunate rascals were launched into eternity. It was now found it would not do to blow away the remaining three in the square where the gallows had been erected, so the brigade was moved off about 200 yards towards the maidan between the Sappers' lines, when three guns of the Horse Artillery were unlimbered, and the three sentenced to be blown away met with their doom.—*Kossid.*

SIR COLIN CAMPBELL, we are sorry to observe (says the *Bombay Times*), has been suffering from intermittent fever, but has since been reported convalescent.

THE ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY'S 93RD HIGHLANDERS at Calcutta is thus described:—"On Sunday afternoon her Majesty's ship *Belleisle*, thronged with a detachment of troops, arrived off Garden Reach, where a party of ladies and gentlemen, who were enjoying a day's pleasure in the Botanical Gardens, saluted them with the waving of handkerchiefs and the usual demonstrations of welcome. On this the men on board, who swarmed like bees along the ship's side, set up a cheer which appeared to 'make the welkin ring again'; this was several times repeated, and followed by the martial sound of the Highland bagpipe playing some of Scotland's national airs. Much to the disappointment of the men, they have not as yet been able to land, in consequence of the temporary difficulty experienced in obtaining suitable accommodation for the numbers of troops daily expected from England, China, and elsewhere; but they have expressed a strong desire, we are told, to disembark as speedily as possible, to be off without delay. 'Up, and at them!' is their cry."

THE FOLLOWING REINFORCEMENTS have arrived in Calcutta since the departure of the last mail:—September 17, H.M.S. *Sanspareil*, from Hong-Kong, with Royal Engineers and Artillery, who disembarked at Fort William. Sept. 18, troop-ships *Cleopatra*, *Adventure*, and *Mauritius*, with six companies of the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, part of the 52nd and 93rd Highlanders. The 23rd marched into Fort William, in room of the right wing of the 53rd, sent up the country: the 93rd went direct to Raneeungee. Sept. 22, the *Belleisle* arrived with the remainder of the 93rd.

THE 68th and 69th Regiments are to proceed to Madras by the overland route.

A MILITARY HOSPITAL is to be established at Suez, under the superintendence of Dr. Fraser.

THE INDIAN RELIEF FUND is assuming gigantic proportions. In addition to the amount already advertised, which exceeds £165,000, further subscriptions, filling a closely-printed page of the morning papers, are announced, and the cry is still "they come!" Among the recent contributions to this fund there are a few that are of a kind to render suitable a special notice. The subscriptions in Hamburg on behalf of the fund reach nearly £1000. In addition, the Senate have voted £500. Both in Sicily and Naples collections are being made, with the full approval of King Ferdinand, on behalf of the sufferers by the Indian mutiny. Amongst the native population the following names appear as subscribers to this benevolent fund, viz., II Ducca and Duchessa di Santa Appino, II Marchesa Bignado, Madame Marulli d'Ascoli, the Princess of Montenegro, &c. At the Protestant church at Palermo a considerable amount has been also collected.—The officers and crews of nineteen of her Majesty's ships have set a noble example to the service by contributing the sum of £479 18s. 2d. The East and West India and the St. Katharine Dock Companies have presented liberal donations; and some of the most eminent shipbuilders and shipowners are adopting the same course.—Messrs. Green, Smith, Somes, and Wigram, having each contributed 100 guineas to the fund.—A subscription from the clerks, sorters, and letter-carriers of the Circulation Department of the General Post Office, amounting to £137 12s. 8d., has been paid to the Committee of the Fund. Islington gives (as a second instalment) £750; Basingstoke, £201; Jersey, £250; Norwich (an instalment), £1000; Buxton, £100; Dover, £150; Ambleside, £262; Kingston, Surrey, £150; Salisbury, £300; Torquay, £550; Exmouth, £219. The Edinburgh lists now show a total of £10,153 10s. 11d., and at a meeting of the committee, when an additional £1000 was ordered to be transmitted to London, it was agreed to retain a portion of the funds to assist the sufferers in the neighbourhood, some of whom had been left in utter destitution. The men employed at the Glasgow Ironworks, St. Rollox, have subscribed £18 11d. 7d.; and amongst other aids to the Glasgow fund is the offer received by the Provost from a clergyman of "a home and home's comforts to any little orphan boy or girl who may have lost its parents in the fearful mutiny." The Mayor of Bristol has paid to the Lord Mayor of London £3400 on account of the Fund. The subscriptions in Leicester and neighbourhood amount to nearly £1800. The amount subscribed in Nottingham and its neighbourhood is nearly £1900. The Mayor of Belfast presided at a meeting of his town on Wednesday week. A list was opened, and a sum of £700 subscribed.—A letter from Bombay said that some portion of the funds might be sent thither. The letter was no sooner laid before the committee than they unanimously voted a sum of £7000 to be placed at the disposal of Lord Elphinstone, Governor of Bombay, for the relief of sufferers in that presidency.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

DELHI *fait*. The tidings that General Wilson and his noble little army had stormed "the doomed city," and after six days of struggle had driven all the then living mutineers from its walls, arrived on Monday, and were known about an hour before the mails were made up for India. There was just time, therefore, for those who were on the alert to hurry off messages of congratulation to our fellow-subjects in the East, and assurances to the gallant soldiers who have achieved the triumph that their deed is appreciated and honoured. When full details arrive (for as yet they are scanty) the real heroism of our troops will be more generally comprehended. It should be recollected that they have stormed and taken a place which our own able engineers endeavoured to render as strong as science can make a work of defence; and that this was manned by a very large force, trained by ourselves, and fighting with the desperation of men who knew that their lives were due either to steel or rope. General Wilson in his address to the troops before the storming alluded to one topic which must have sent the blood of our soldiers to boiling point—the atrocities committed on our women and children, and he ordered that no quarter should be given to the mutineers.

The next European question which will come up is that of the Danubian Principalities, in regard to which the Congress appointed under the Treaty of Paris is about to deliberate. We will not now enter into the subject beyond observing, for the benefit of those who have not studied it, that the question is, whether the Moldo-Wallachians shall be united and their country made a separate kingdom. Russia desires this, and is supported by the Tuileries; Austria opposes it, and Lord Palmerston is with her. Turkey, whom it may be thought most to concern, seeing that the provinces are hers, is of course averse to a scheme which would deprive her of her property and give her a neighbour like Greece. It is, in fact, to Greece, and her sovereignty under the European Protectorate, that the advocates of the Moldo-Wallachian unity point as an example of what they desire. They would fulfil the exquisite prophecy of Shelley—

Another Athens shall arise,
And to remoter time
Bequeath, like sunset to the skies,
The splendour of its prime.

But to predicate of any institution under the domination of Russia that (as the poet proceeds)

Not gold, not blood, that altar dowers,
But votive tears, and symbol flowers,

were a stretch of imagination even beyond the dream of the minstrel. The whole question, though dwarfed by the fierce work further East, will, ere long, be found pregnant with European interest, and it may be, with European contention. *Apocryph* of which, it is well to note here that Redschid Pacha, England's friend, is now Grand Vizier of Turkey.

The Siamese Ambassadors have arrived, and their Excellencies Muntri, Brackty, Bidacks, and Sorbick (we take their most salient names, without the faintest idea whether we are writing titles or personal appellations) have been shown round Portsmouth, where one of them, who has fifty-eight wives, wanted to buy a young Portsmouth lady for his fifty-ninth. His Excellency Muntri—this is the uxorious Envoy—offered a very handsome sum, £3000, for the purchase. It speaks well for the enlightenment of Siam that its accredited Ambassadors should, immediately on arriving on our shores, seek to patronise that department of British production on which we most pride ourselves, and with most reason.

That amiable family, the Berkeleys, seldom lose an opportunity of coming before the public with their squabbles, and have, of course, availed themselves of the demise of Lord Fitzhardinge to set people looking into the Peerage to comprehend the relative positions of the belligerents. Mr. Grantley Berkeley, who will be Earl Berkeley on the next transmission of the title, was invited to the funeral; but, before the ceremony, discovered, or conceives that he did, that the present Earl (who abstains from calling himself so) had been induced to join in certain conveyancing arrangements prejudicial to Mr. Grantley Berkeley and his children. He remonstrated; and, according to his amusing letter, Sir Maurice, the Admiral, chided him with extreme severity; and the meeting of brethren before the funeral ceremony ended in Mr. Grantley Berkeley refusing to follow the coffin. A solicitor who acts for the family denies the accuracy of Mr. G. Berkeley's statement, and promises a united one from the other brothers. Sir Maurice has resigned his Lordship of the Admiralty, and is succeeded by Admiral Dundas of the Baltic.

Will it be believed—but, unluckily, incredulity is of no use—that after getting the most beautiful bell in England, and bringing it to the foot of the tower designed for it, somebody (for it is, of course, nobody's fault) has ruined it? Big Ben has been cracked, and is useless. This is a pleasing consummation of the labours of Mr. Denison, and Messrs. Warner, and Sir B. Hall. In a few days it was to have mounted to its place, under the glittering and golden glories of the Clock Tower; the small bells were ready, the clock has been going these two years, and now—*crac*. Remorse is idle, and Ben must go to the melting-pot; but we should like to know whether the public is to pay for an accident caused by simple tomfoolery. The bell was sounded every Saturday to amuse a gaping crowd in Palace-yard, and was sounded in an unfair and unscientific manner, if the evidence is to be credited. It is not a matter of much import whether a bell be hung in one year or another; but it is rather provoking that England should always make herself a laughing-stock in the case of any work of this sort. In Moscow, as may be seen in Mr. Burford's beautiful panorama, there seems the only parallel to this Big Ben case, and there you may behold an immense bell (with a fragment out of it) consecrated as a chapel. We recommend that a similar course be taken with Ben, and that he be erected in Trafalgar-square ("the finest site in Europe, and spoiled," as the late Sir Robert Peel said) as a temple to the Genius of Blundering.

The anti-street-organ agitation proceeds, and is aided by the press; but it must be taken up more vigorously if business is meant. Let aggrieved inhabitants of the infested districts make it somebody's work to obtain memorials on the subject, and let the metropolitan members be visited, and their promises of assistance procured. But it is folly to limit the agitation to one class of annoyances; the "cries" are indeed far worse than the music. Every man who pays rent and taxes has a right to the unmolested enjoyment of his home, and of this he is robbed, while a stream of bawling, bleating, and shouting is pouring along his streets from morning to night, to the disturbance of the peace, the maddening of the sick, the injury of legitimate trade, and the encouragement of a very depraved class. The parishes should unite in an Anti-Noise Nuisance League, and get Sir Benjamin Hall, who is honourably anxious to have a good name in London, to introduce a bill for the delivery of the inhabitants from this annoyance.



COMMENCEMENT OF THE SMYRNA AND AIDIN RAILWAY.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE LATE CONSUL AT LIMA.

ASSASSINATION is so awful a crime that the public often look for a cause, some secret injury or some public wrong, to excuse the exercise of that which Lord Bacon calls "wild justice." In the case of our late Consul at Lima we know that this has been the case. But we are enabled to show that any odium which our late excellent Chargé d'Affaires incurred must have been through his thorough and efficient discharge of duty. An immense sum, we believe £10,000, has been

their respectful acknowledgments of his uniform and efficient attention to their interest.

The Candelabrum, which is very handsome, is from the manufactory of Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, of 156, New Bond-street.

It may be worth while reminding our readers that Mr. Sullivan has, unhappily, been not the only English Consul assassinated at Lima. In 1824 Alderman Rowcroft, a successful London merchant, appointed Consul-General at Lima, was shot there in the execution of his duty. His son, Mr. Charles Rowcroft—a literary man, author of "Tales of the Colonies," and her Majesty's Consul at Cincinnati—after being driven from his post of duty, died on board the American ship *Cherubim*, in August, 1856, not without suspicion of foul play. There are those who declare that Mr. Rowcroft was poisoned.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE SMYRNA AND AIDIN RAILWAY

Took place on Tuesday, the 22nd ult., with great *éclat*. It appeared as if the whole city of Smyrna was formed in an animated circle around the field where the ceremony was celebrated of this great undertaking, which will establish a new era in Turkey. The scene of the ceremony is at the Caravan Bridge. On one side is the Turkish burial-ground, with its majestic cypress-trees and numerous marble tombs covered with golden inscriptions representing quotations from the Koran, and also slabs of irregular forms and dimensions, either isolated or united in groups, forming factitious hillocks like Druidical monuments. On the other side a succession of green hills reaches the high road of

Magnesia. On the background rises Mount Pagus, crowned by dismantled fortifications, at the foot of which St. Anne's Valley spreads its luxuriant vegetation.

In the middle of the field was erected a pavilion of evergreen pillars, with myrtle arches and festoons of dazzling drapery; the whole crowned by a great fonton, at the top of which was hoisted the Royal Ottoman flag, and at each angle the Turkish colours. At the bottom of the room was placed a grand trophy of military arms, in the middle of which was seen the portrait of his Imperial Majesty the Sultan.

By mid-day a great crowd was seen wending its way towards the spot. About four o'clock his Excellency Moustapha Pacha arrived, dressed in the uniform of a marshal, and mounted on a white charger. He was accompanied by Ali Effendi, Imperial Commissioner of Public Improvements, by several aides-de-camp, and the civil and military authorities of the city. These were followed by the Imperial troops, which were particularly remarkable on this occasion for their extreme neatness and martial bearing. His Excellency himself assumed the military command of the field. The bulk of the regiment was placed on the side of the burial-ground, and the artillery at right angles. Shortly after appeared the Mufti, or High Priest; the Mallah, or Judge; and the Imams, or priests; likewise the Consuls; the Greek and Armenian Bishops, the great Rabbi of the Jews, and the sundry communities of the city; all of whom took their position near the Pacha. Several elegantly-dressed ladies were present.

The Pacha kindly welcomed Mr. Meredith and the chief engineer, and expressed the great pleasure he would have to see a repetition of this festival at Aidin on the completion of the line. Soon after the ceremony commenced by the Mufti offering prayer, and invoking the Most High to bless this happy inauguration. The Pacha



TESTIMONIAL FOR PRESENTATION TO THE LATE BRITISH CONSUL AT LIMA.

offered, and hitherto without effect, as a reward to any one who should point out his assassin. As the greater portion of this is subscribed by British residents, we may point to it as a proof of the affection he inspired; but such may be regarded, being posthumous, as doubtful. Another and more sure proof appears in our columns of to-day, in the Engraving of a testimonial presented to him, although never seen by him. The candelabrum bears this inscription:—

Presented to S. HENRY SULLIVAN, H.M. Chargé d'Affaires in Peru, by British subjects residing in or connected with that Republic, to record



EMBARKATION OF THE 13TH, OR PRINCE ALBERT'S LIGHT INFANTRY, AT PORT ELIZABETH, ALGOA BAY.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



HADDO HOUSE, THE SEAT OF THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF ABERDEEN.

then conveyed in few words, as follows, the infinite pleasure it afforded him to contribute his assistance on such an occasion:—"Be sure, gentlemen, that my Sovereign will have much joy when he hears that the first railway in Turkey has commenced, and that the introduction of such improvements will give rise to new riches and prosperity in his empire." At the conclusion of these remarks his Excellency, with a silver spade, filled a small mahogany barrow; and, crossing over a short distance on the ground, emptied the same at the spot designed for the purpose. Ali Nehad Effendi and the different Consuls repeated the operation, and each time the air resounded with the hurrahs of the crowd, and the more sonorous firing of the artillery. A sacrifice (or courban) of four sheep having then been made, his Excellency mounted his fine charger, and reviewed his troops, who discharged their duties in a most efficient and praiseworthy manner.

His Excellency then re-entered the pavilion, and whilst the champagne was freely circulating, and toasts proposed—to his Imperial Majesty, to England, to the different Powers, and the Pacha—night was fast approaching, the sun was sinking beyond the solemn cypress-trees, and the moon silently peeping behind the long range of hills. Meanwhile the ball-room was illuminated—a profusion of coloured lights suddenly springing up around and amongst the evergreen pillars. Those who had witnessed such a spectacle for the first time were amazed and bewildered; whilst others who had visited France could not but be reminded of the celebrated fêtes at the Hippodrome. The illuminations being completed, the ball commenced. At nine o'clock a cold supper was served; and Mr. Wilkin, being called upon, returned thanks for the flattering encomiums expressed towards him and his brothers; and assured the inhabitants of Smyrna that they need entertain no doubts as to the continuation and final termination of this great work.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO THE EARL OF ABERDEEN.

In our Journal of last week we illustrated the Queen's Return from the North, and her Majesty's Visit to the Earl of Aberdeen. We now engrave a View of his Lordship's mansion, Haddo House, which is thus described by a local journalist.

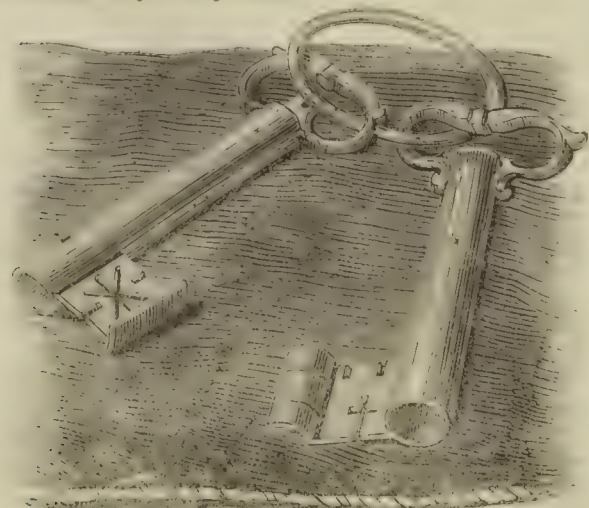
house contains very excellent paintings by Lawrence, &c., of Wellington, Peel, Metternich, Guizot, and other contemporaries and friends of Lord Aberdeen. There is also a large and valuable library in the house. The rooms for her Majesty and suite were very tastefully furnished.

At the boundary of the Earl of Aberdeen's property at Udny, between Haddo House and Aberdeen, the agriculturists of the district erected a large Gothic arch, which was partly surmounted by wheat and other agricultural products, and partly decorated with flowers—the whole having a rustic appearance, and intended specially to welcome Prince Albert in the capacity of patron of the Royal Northern Agricultural Society.

We engrave, also, the Silver Keys of the City of Aberdeen, which were presented to her Majesty upon a crimson velvet cushion, by the Lord Provost, in the form represented in our illustration of last week.

NEW CAISSON FOR THE EAST AND WEST INDIA DOCK COMPANY.

THIS large caisson, intended to divide the East and West India Export Dock from the basin, has been built by Messrs. Westwood, Baillie, and Campbell, of London-yard, Isle of Dogs, from designs by the Messrs. Martin, engineers to the Dock Company, on a plan similar to those at Keyham, designed by Mr. Scamp, the principal difference being that the valves between the upper chambers above the water-tight deck and the outside are not so indispensable. The dimensions of this caisson are as follow:—Length on roadway, 52 feet; depth, 29 feet 6 inches; breadth, 18 feet; breadth of roadway, 10 feet. The weight of this caisson is sixty tons. It was launched, broadside on, in the same manner as it is intended to launch the *Great Eastern*, with the most perfect success.



ANCIENT SILVER KEYS OF THE CITY OF ABERDEEN.

The front forms a crescent, consisting of a square centre part and two circular wings. The wings are covered with ivory. On the front is the inscription:—"William, Earle of Aberdeen, MDCCXXXII.; Anne Gordon, Countess of Aberdeen." (The appearance of the building, however, is not nearly so old as this date would suggest). It is built of granite, in what is called the Palladian style of architecture, Baxter, an Edinburgh artist, having designed it. In the entrance-hall there is a bust of her Majesty over the fireplace. It is of pure white marble, the background being of a mixed bluish marble, bearing this inscription, which had reference to the intended visit of her Majesty, in 1855, while Lord Aberdeen was Prime Minister:—

EFFIGIE BENEVOLENTIE SIGNO
HAS EDES EXORNAVIT
MDCCCLV.
VICTORIA REGINA.

The bust is by Baron Marochetti. The likeness is good; and the work possesses high merit in an artistic point of view. The interior of the



LARGE NEW CAISSON FOR THE EAST AND WEST INDIA DOCK COMPANY.

EMBARKATION OF TROOPS AT ALGOA BAY FOR INDIA.

THE accompanying View of the Town of Port Elizabeth, Algoa Bay, the most flourishing seaport in South Africa, was sketched from on board the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steam-ship *Madras*, chartered by the Indian Government with her Majesty's 13th Regiment of Light Infantry (of the illustrious garrison of Jellalabad), embarking for service in India. The *Madras*, Captain Down, left Bombay on July 10th, arrived at Ceylon July 14th, left July 15th, arrived at Mauritius July 25th, left July 27th, arrived at Port Elizabeth Aug. 4th, and at Simon's Bay, Cape of Good Hope, August 6th, at 2½ a.m.—the quickest passage ever made; conveying Captain Jenkins, of the Indian Navy, on a mission from India, to obtain immediate reinforcements from our colonies in South Africa.

The intelligence from India produced the deepest sympathy through the colony, and the loyalty and patriotism of the inhabitants of the Cape were proved by their immediately tendering their services to her Majesty free of all charge for pay or uniform, so as to enable the Governor, Sir G. Grey, to dispatch the regular troops to quell the rebellion in India. Three regiments were thus immediately formed—one of infantry, one of artillery, and one of cavalry, and relieved the Royal troops of all the garrison duties at Cape Town.

The same sympathy was shown by the Navy and Army. The men-of-war fitted out as transports and the troops all vied with each other for the honour of being chosen to proceed to India. Among the foremost was the 13th, so well known for its distinguished services; and, as a proof, the regiment proceeded in light marching order, and, to embark, had to march through heavy rain from Graham's Town, ninety-six miles, which they did in four days; their gallant Colonel, Lord Mark Kerr, and his officers, walking the whole distance with the men, to inspire them with confidence, as they shared the fatigues.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

NEWMARKET witnessed last Monday the largest Criterion field on record, but Happy Land, who has been in lavender for some time, had no difficulty in knocking over the whole nineteen, and putting a clear thousand into Lord Ribblesdale's pocket. His Lordship's second turf venture has been much more prosperous than the first. Saunterer gave Anton no chance, even at 7lb., in their A.F. match; and Odd Trick cut down his field over the Cambridgeshire course in a style which inspired many with the idea that he would be thereabouts in the great trial next day. Tuesday was beautifully fine, and a three-mile straggle among the two-year olds (none of their elders were entered for it this year) seemed all in favour of Pavilion, the horse who gave Sam Rogers his fall, till just at home, when Beacon caught him. The others were all over the course. The Cambridgeshire was a very hollow affair, and never seemed in doubt from the Duke's Stand, where Odd Trick, a long light-bodied chestnut with very high muscular quarters, went sailing on in front. David Hughes, who looked as if he had lived on nothing but walnuts for a month to get to 6st. 8lb., rode El Hakim, who was wonderfully fancied by men who seldom make a mistake. He was, however, not only odd-tempered, but received a very severe kick on the head before starting, and two hundred yards from the winning-post his jockey was "at him." Mostissima, who looked very ragged, nearly justified the ceaseless confidence of her party; but Saunterer "outdid his former outdoings" by giving her 35lb., and getting within a neck of her for second place. War Eagle, 8st. 6lb., ran second for this stake as a three-year-old to the Widow, 7st.; but never before did one of that age, with 8st. 12lb., climb that hill and get among the first three. No one, to look at him, would fancy him such a horse. Cyrene and Mdle. de Chantilly, the loved ones of Newmarket, finished fourth and fifth; while the Americans (Babylon being the stable's hope) were stopped the moment they were out of the race, and cantered in about the two last. We do not hear that Mr. Parr's winnings were very extensive. Fordham has now enjoyed Chapple's 1850 luck of riding both the winners of the great autumn handicaps. On Wednesday Bray's star was in the ascendant, as it has been all this year; and Heroine did not avail herself of her "jumping off" powers, which were so fatal to Saunterer in their match, but waited on Mainstay and beat him for speed. Amorous Boy is showing his 1856 spring form again; and Neville's race on Wednesday looks as if he had lost his form, and led the El Hakim party into error thereby. Worcester Autumn, with steepchases, &c., stands for Tuesday, Great Grimsby for Wednesday, and Wenlock for Friday. No more Queen's Plates are left for Fisherman, who has made free with ten this year and six last. After his double Scotch defeats by Queen Bess, giving her in one instance 51lb., and in the other 47lb., his owner shirked bringing him to run at Lincoln, whose August meetings were wound up by a rare Queen's Plate struggle between Warlock and Wardermarske. Vulcan has been sold to go into Devonshire; and Hobbie Noble has been let to an Irish gentleman.

Fox-hunting will become universal on Monday next, and huntsmen allow that a finer cub season never closed, though, perhaps, rather too many old foxes have been killed. Sir John Trollope has engaged William Turpin as his huntsman, and Henry Naylor and Joseph Turpin as whips, and hopes to hunt two, if not three, days a week; and, as Mr. Tailby will have two days a week on the other side of the Cotswolds country, its foxes will be "kept moving." The Suffolk have only killed a leash, one of which, an old fox, gave them an hour and ten minutes. The South Essex had their first meet of the season on Tuesday; and, after running their first fox to ground, had one hour and thirty-eight minutes with another, part of the way very fast, and killed just as nearly all the field were crying "Enough!" In fact, one horse died on the spot. This is the tenth season of the Farmers' Subscription, and does Mr. Abraham Cawston's management great credit. He is as good a farmer as he is a sportsman, and one of the best and pleasantest gentlemen-huntsmen of the day.

The "Amesbury Champion" was not a great affair, and deep was the mourning over poor Mr. Lawrence. The meetings for next week are—Baschurch, on Monday; "Newcastle, Northumberland, and Durham Union," on Monday, &c.; Whitehaven, on Tuesday and Wednesday; Spelthorne Club, on those days and Thursday; Baldock Club and Malton (open), on Wednesday and Thursday; Brampton, on Thursday, &c.; Ridgway Club (Lytham), on Thursday and Friday; and Sudbury (open), in Derbyshire, on Friday and Saturday.

NEWMARKET HOUGHTON MEETING.—MONDAY.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Peter Flat, 1. Oltenitza, 2. Handicap Plate.—Odd Trick, 1. Admiral of the White, 2. Criterion Stakes.—The Happy Land, 1. The Farmer's Boy, 2. Optional Selling Plate.—Lady Conyngham, 1. Amorous Boy, 2. Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Little Tom, 1. Kingmaker, 2. Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Orianda, 1. Rotterdam, 2. Selling Handicap.—Mufti, 1. Miss Harkaway's dam, 2. Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Tambourine, 1. Pinstickier, 2.

TUESDAY.

Fifty Pounds.—Beacon, 1. Pavilion, 2. The Cambridgeshire Stakes.—Odd Trick, 1. Mostissima, 2. Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Unexpected, 1. St. Dunstan, 2. Optional Selling Stakes.—Yea, 1. Filly by Orianda, 2. Handicap Sweepstakes of 15 sovs.—Chevyette, 1. Banner Bearer, 2. Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Broadlands, 1. Pinstickier, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

Optional Selling Plate.—Amorous Boy, 1. Satterley g. 2. Handicap Plate.—Ronzi, 1. Peeping Tom, 2. Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Tambourine, 1. Tunstall Maid, 2. Handicap Sweepstakes.—Latitude, 1. Archchil, 2. Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Abron, 1. Knockburn, 2. Selling Handicap Sweepstakes.—Noisette, 1. Cara Fatima, 2. Subscription Plate.—Topsy, 1. Excelsior, 2. Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Olympus, 1. Kingmaker, 2. Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—West End, 1. Nougat, 2.

THURSDAY.

Sweepstakes of 20 sovs.—Fisherman, 1. Skirmisher, 2. Sweepstakes of 50 sovs.—Forerunner, 1. Belle, 2. Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Olympus, 1. Delusion, 2. Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Frabuco, 1. Harwell, 2. Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Plague Royal, 1. Whitewall, 2. Glasgow Stakes.—The Gourd, 1. Windham, 2. 500 Handicap Plate.—Romco, 1. Bracken, 2. Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Hersey filly, 1. King James, 2. Free Handicap.—Commotion, 1. St. Giles, 2.

HER MAJESTY'S STAGHOUNDS.—The Royal pack have begun the customary forest hunting, for the purpose of blooding the young hounds previous to the commencement of the regular hunting season, which will be in the course of next week, when the first meet as usual will be at Salthill. They have already had four satisfactory days' sport in the forest, the meets being at the Royal Kennel on Tuesdays and Fridays.

THE PRINCE CONSORT'S HARRIERS.—This excellent pack have had several days' private hunting in the forest, previous to commencing the regular hunting in the neighbouring Windsor.

THE TEMPLE YACHT CLUB, lately established, and conducted on the principle of other metropolitan institutions of a similar nature, sailed its first match on Monday from East Greenwich to Erith and back. The following were the starters:—Mr. Fricker's *Acorn*, 8 tons; Mr. Hartshorn's *Serene*, 4; Mr. Wood's *Rose*, 3; and Mr. Wildie's *Pearl*, 3. They got off well together, the *Pearl* leading, followed by the *Acorn*, the others astern. Going round Blackwall Point the *Acorn* began to overhaul the *Pearl*, when the latter, missing signals, went aground. The *Acorn* was now first, but did not keep her head long, as, in Bugsby's Hole, she carried away her boom, and the contest was consequently left to the *Rose* and *Serene*, who had been board and board, *Serene* slightly leading. In this position they kept to Marking, when the *Serene* gradually stole away and rounded first, eight minutes ahead of her opponent. In the running back they kept in the same position all the way, and the *Serene* ultimately won the race by ten minutes, her opponent showing some good sailing.

THE ART-TREASURES EXHIBITION.—A general meeting of the guarantee subscribers to the late Art-Treasures Exhibition was held on Wednesday in the Townhall, Manchester. Colonel Hamilton, secretary, read the report, which stated it to be the opinion of the committee that the guarantee fund would not only remain untouched, but that the subscribers would eventually be called upon to appropriate a surplus to commemorate the Exhibition.

POPULATION OF CHINA.—There has been no official census taken since the time of Kia King, forty-three years ago. Much doubt has been thrown upon the accuracy of these returns, which gave 362,417,183 as the total number of the inhabitants of China. Sir John Bowring thinks our greater knowledge of the country increases the evidence in favour of the approximate correctness of the official document, and that we may with tolerable safety estimate the present population of the Chinese Empire as between 350,000,000 and 400,000,000 of human beings. The penal laws of China make provision for a general system of registration, and corporal punishments, generally amounting to 100 blows of the bamboo, are to be inflicted on those who neglect to make the proper returns. The machinery is confided to the elders of the district, and the census is required to be annually taken; but Sir John Bowring has no reason to believe that the law is obeyed, or the neglect of it punished.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

COMPARED with the previous week the purchases of money stock in the Consol Market have been only moderate; nevertheless prices have continued steady, and a much better tone almost generally has prevailed. The commercial news from the United States is regarded in rather a more favourable light, more especially as the exchange at New York upon London has suddenly advanced from 98 to 104 per cent; still, we can scarcely imagine—seeing that the banks have stopped specie payments—that gold in any quantity will be forwarded to England for some time. The intelligence from India detailing the fall of Delhi has not had much effect upon our markets, although we find a fall of 4 per cent in the exchange at Hong-Kong and Shanghai. This may check the shipments of silver to China; but, on the other hand, the East India Company are shipping that metal largely on their own account—a proof, in connection with the late rise in the rate at which they will draw bills upon the various Presidencies, that the funds at the command of the Company in India are nearly exhausted. Again, we are informed that, in order to meet their present large outlay, another loan of £1,000,000 sterling has been contracted with two of the leading joint-stock banks for two years, at 6 per cent. It has been argued that the loan might have been obtained on easier terms in the open market; but, apparently, the Company are desirous of maintaining a portion of financial independence as regards the British Government. The next packet for India will carry out nearly £700,000 in silver; and we learn that gold has lately been in active request at Hong-Kong on Indian account.

The imports of bullion have been chiefly confined to £100,000 in gold from Russia, and £120,000 in silver from the Continent. Very few withdrawals have taken place from the Bank.

In the Discount Market the supply of money is tolerably extensive, yet the late high rates have been sustained, and there have been numerous demands upon the Bank of England. In the Stock Exchange some large sums have been lent on Government security, for short periods, at from four to five per cent. On the Continent money has become rather easier, and the current rate at Hamburg is now 8½ per cent.

The stoppage of the Liverpool Borough Bank has caused no little uneasiness. Arrangements are in progress to obtain a loan of £1,500,000 from the Bank of England, which, if granted, will enable the bank to resume business.

The Unfunded Debt has continued heavy, at 10s. to 15s. discount; and India Bonds have fallen to 42s. discount.

On Monday the value of Home Securities ruled steady, but the business doing was only moderate:—The Three per Cents Reduced marked 87½; Consols for Money, 88½; Ditto for Account, 88½; New Three per Cents, 88 to 87½; India Bonds, 35s. dis.; Exchequer Bills, 10s. to 14s. dis.; Exchequer Bonds, 97½; Bank Stock was 210 and 208½. The dealings on Tuesday were rather on the increase, and the quotations ruled higher:—Consols for Transfer were 88½ and 89½; Ditto for Account, 88½ and 89½; Reduced, 88½ and 87½; New Three per Cents, 88 and 88½; New Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 74; Long Annuities, 1885, 17½; India Bonds, 40s. dis.; Exchequer Bills, 10s. to 15s. dis.; Ditto Bonds, 97½; Bank Stock, 206, 208½, and 207. On Wednesday the market was steady:—Bank Stock realised 208 and 205. The Reduced Three per Cents marked 87½; Consols for Money, 88½, 89, and 89; New Three per Cents, 88½, 89, and 89; Long Annuities, 1860, 2; India Bonds, 40s. dis.; Exchequer Bills, 10s. to 15s. dis.; India Stock, 211½ and 208½. There was a slight improvement in prices on Thursday, and the Consol Market ruled steady:—The Three per Cents, for Money, were done at 88½; 89; for Account, 88½ and 89½. The New Three were 88 to 89½; and the Reduced, 88½. Exchequer Bills, 5s. to 10s.; India Bonds, 42s. dis.; Exchequer Bonds, 97½; Bank Stock, 207 to 209; India Stock, 209 to 210.

Nearly all Foreign Bonds have met a dull market; and, in some instances, prices have had a downward tendency. Annexed are the leading quotations for the week:—Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, 82; Mexican Three per Cents, 19½; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 75½; Portuguese Three per Cents, 47½; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 97½; Sardinian Five per Cents, 5½; Spanish Three per Cents, New 4-fer 1, 2½; Ditto, Committee's Certificates, 5½ per cent; Turkish Four per Cents, 97½; Ditto, Six per Cents, 89; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 6½; Ditto, Four per Cents, 97½; Brazilian Five per Cents, 99 to 100; and Swedish Four per Cents, 82.

In Joint-Stock Bank Shares very little has been doing; nevertheless, prices have continued steady. Agra and United Service have marked 57½; Australasia, 7½; Colonial, 2½; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 18½; London Chartered of Australia, 19½; London and County, 28½; London Joint Stock, 31½; London and Westminster, 47½; Oriental, 36½; Ottoman, 18; Union of Australia, 50½.

The dealings in Miscellaneous Securities have been trifling, as follows:—Berlin Waterworks, 4½; Crystal Palace, 11; English and Australian Copper Smelting Company, 18; Mexican and South American, 3; North British Australasian, 1; Peel River Land and Mineral, 17; South Australian Land, 31½; Australian Agricultural, 21; Australian Royal Mail, 17; Electric Telegraph, 100; General Steam Navigation, 23½; National Discount Company, 34; South Australian Land, 32½.

The returns from the Board of Trade of the import and export trade of the country for the month and the nine months ending the 30th of September are very favourable. The total shipments for the latter period were £8,000,000, against £7,070,000 in the corresponding time in 1856, and £6,000,000 in 1855.

The dealings in the Railway Share Market have been only moderate; nevertheless, the fluctuations in prices have not been extensive. The following are the official closing quotations on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Bristol and Exeter, 82½; Caledonian, 74½; Eastern Counties, 59½; Great Northern, 94; Ditto A Stock, 84; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 98; Great Western, 50½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 92½; London and Blackwall, 83; London and North-Western, 96½; London and South-Western, 83; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 38; Midland, 82; Ditto, Birmingham and Derby, 56½; North British, 47½; North-Eastern—Berwick, 91; Ditto, York, 77; South-Eastern, 63; Vale of North, 20.

LINE LEASED AT A FIXED RENTAL.—Hartlepool Dock and Railway, 77.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Great Northern Five per Cent, 13; Ditto, redeemable at Five per Cent, 60; Midland Consolidated Four-and-a-Half per Cent Stock, 93½; North British, 99½; North-Eastern—Berwick, 91; South-Eastern—Reading Annuities, 22.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—East Indian, 100½; Ditto, C Shares, 14½; Grand Trunk of Canada Six per Cent Debenture, 76; Great Indian Peninsula, 20; Great Western of Canada, 18½; Madras Five per Cent, 20; Punjab, 21 prem.

FOREIGN.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 57. Mining Shares have continued very dull:—Alfred Consols have marked 13½; Great South Tolgus, 16½; Tin Croft, 3½; and St. John del Rey, 13.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE, Oct. 26.—The supply of English wheat in to-day's market was very moderate; nevertheless, the demand for all kinds ruled heavy in the extreme, and prices rose ½d. to ¾d. per quarter, without a clearance being effected. Foreign wheat, the show of which was large, met a dull sale, at 2s. per quarter less money. There was scarcely any business in barley, and prices advanced ½d. to ¾d. per cwt. Malt was, likewise, dull and dropping. We were extensively supplied with oats, which moved off slowly, at a fall in value of from 6d. to 1s. per quarter. Beans and peas were dull, but not cheaper. Most kinds of flour were well purchased.

Wheat.—The trade generally held heavy, but, at barely 100,000 bushels, the market was not very active. The following were the prices:—North Sea, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; Red Sea, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; 1860, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; 1861, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; 1862, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; 1863, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; 1864, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; 1865, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; 1866, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; 1867, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; 1868, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; 1869, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; 1870, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; 1871, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; 1872, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; 1873, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; 1874, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; 1875, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; 1876, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; 1877, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; 1878, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; 1879, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; 1880, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; 1881, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; 1882, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; 1883, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; 1884, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; 1885, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; 1886, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; 1887, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; 1888, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; 1889, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; 1890, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; 1891, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; 1892, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; 1893, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; 1894, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; 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THE QUARTERLY REVIEW, No. CCIV. is published This Day.
CONTENTS—
1. Cornwall.
2. Tom Brown at Rugby.—Dr. Arnold.
3. Communication with India: Suez and Euphrates Route.
4. Venetian Embassy to James I.
5. Lord Dufferin's Yacht Voyage.
6. The Farall Islands.
7. George Stephenson and Railway Locomotion.
8. The Indian Mutiny.
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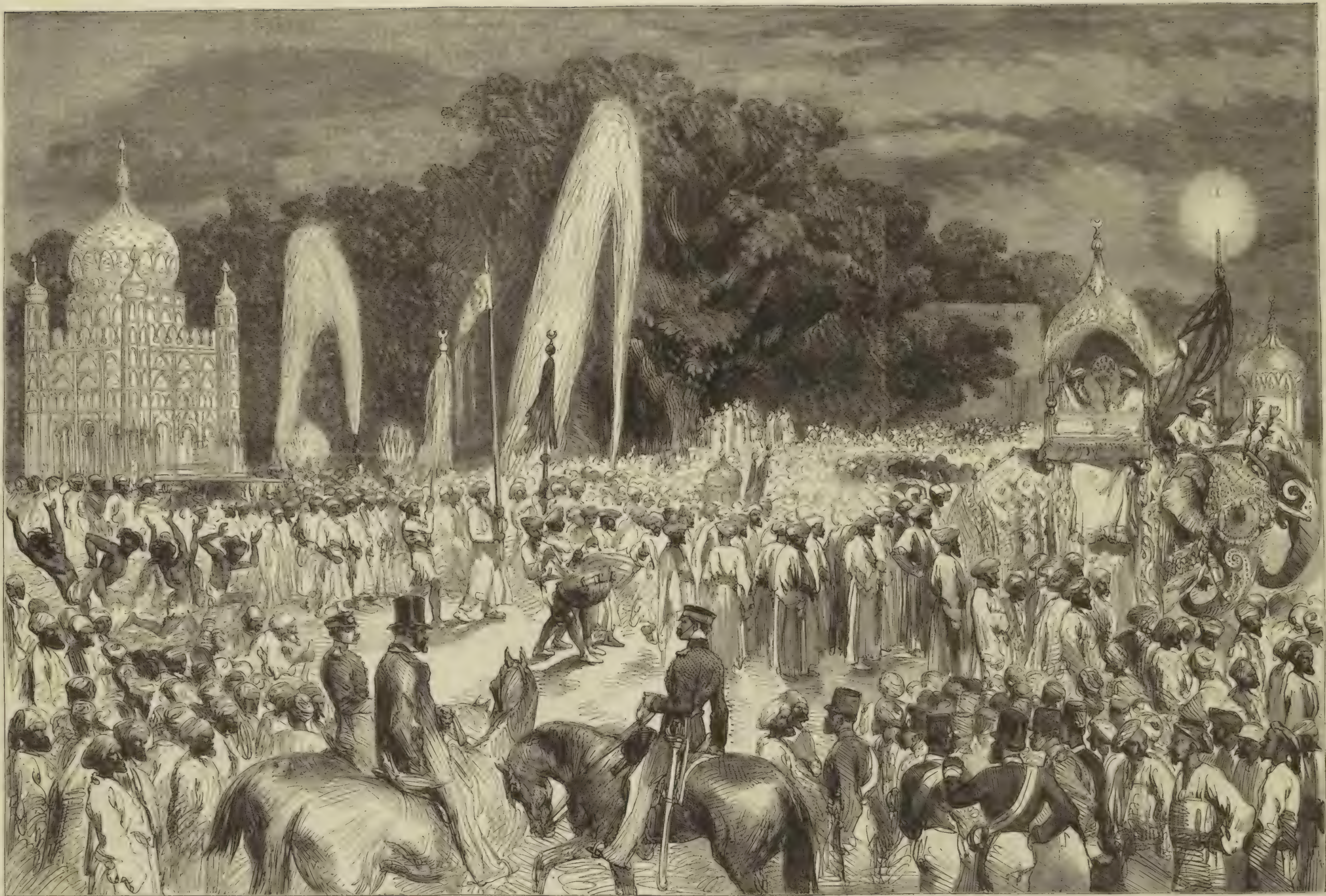
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THE PROCESSION OF ILLUMINATED TABOOTS DURING THE MAHOMMEDAN FESTIVAL OF THE MOHURRUM.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

THE MOHURRUM.

This celebrated festival is annually held in remembrance of the first martyrs of the Mahomedan religion. Hussein and Hossein were the sons of Ali and Fatima, and from them the whole race of Syuds have generated. Hussein was poisoned by an emissary of the usurping Caliph; and Hossein, the last victim of the descendants of the Prophet's family, suffered a cruel death, after the most severe trials, on the plain of Kurballa, on the 10th day of the Arabic month, Mohurrum. The anniversary of the catastrophe is solemnised with the most devoted zeal by the Moslem population of India in the present day. The festival begins on the first day of the moon of the month (Mohurrum); and the taboot which is carried in procession is a representation of the mausoleum erected over the remains of Hossein, at Kurballa, which was made of ivory, ebony, sandal-wood, cedar, and wrought gold and silver filigree. The taboot is a large framework of bamboo, in the shape of a mausoleum, covered and ornamented with coloured paper and tinsel, and varying in size and appearance according to the taste and ability of those who build it. In some of them are representations of the tombs of Hussein and Hossein. Before these taboots incense is burned; flags, banners, and religious symbols are carried; the taboot is illuminated, and the whole scene is lit up by fireworks of every description. They are carried in procession, accompanied by music of the most deafening description, from midnight of the 9th till three o'clock next morning; and from two till five in the afternoon of the 10th they are again carried in procession to the banks of some river, stream, or tank, and placed with much solemnity on the surface of the water, to sink, swim, or be wafted by fate wheresoever it may seem best.

TULWAR.

THE LATE GALES.

A melancholy list of casualties at sea resulted from the fearful gale of Thursday week. The storm raged with great violence on the east coast, and between the Spurn and the Swin about twenty vessels, some of a large class, were lost, with a lamentable sacrifice of life. The gale commenced early on Thursday from the north-east, and as the evening advanced the wind increased to the fury of a hurricane, with a heavy rain.

On the sands of Yarmouth there were several fatal catastrophes, involving a loss of nearly forty lives. The ship *Ontario*, Captain Balfour, was wrecked on the Barber Sands. She was a large ship, upwards of 600 tons. The ill-fated ship struck upon the Barber Sands, and the next minute or so tremendous seas broke over her, beating her on the shoal with great force. The crew took to the rigging, but the ship speedily went to pieces. The captain, his wife, and twenty-two other persons were drowned—the mate only being saved. Two or three hours later two ships—one the Neapolitan barque *Leone*, bound to Palermo, and the *South Durham*, Soutter, master, for London, from Sunderland—went upon the North Scroby Sand, and both soon went to pieces. Only two of the *South Durham* were saved, Captain Soutter and five of his hands being lost. Those of the *Leone* were more fortunate: they were rescued by the *Emperor* tug, although much exhausted; but the over-sea pilot, Thomas Davison, of Shields, who had charge of the ship, was drowned. Another shipwreck occurred off Winterton. The brig *Zillah*, Watson, master, bound to London from Hartlepool, was driven ashore. Her sails were blown away, and she went on the beach, with a fearful surf running over her. Three of the crew were rescued by rocket-lines being fired over the wreck, after some hours' exposure; but Mr. Watson, his mate, and four of the hands were drowned. There were many other losses. The schooner *Argo*, from Sunderland, bound to Yarmouth, was driven ashore, but the crew were preserved in their own boats. Another wreck happened on the Scroby to the brig *Robert and Dean*, for St. Malo, from the Wear, but the crew were all saved. At the neighbouring port, Lowestoft, there were many disasters. The schooner *Brothers*, from Hartlepool to Southwold, foundered in the South Roads. Between Yarmouth and Cromer a quantity of wreck has been observed, and a brig is sunk inside Hasborough Sand. A fine Norwegian barque laden with deals, the *Henrik Duponts Munde*, from Brvig, bound to Fecamp, near Havre, was totally lost on the Hasborough Sand. Towards Aldborough, Harwich, and the Swin, the same fearful weather was experienced. A number of disabled ships put into Harwich harbour; and off Aldborough the schooner *Mary*, Sampson, master, bound to Milton from Hartlepool, went down.

The loss of several ships by collision is reported. Off Hasborough the *Albert* steamer came in collision with the *Catherine*, of Whitby, bound to London from Hartlepool, and the latter went down with two of her crew. Off Dunlington the *Sir Charles Napier*, bound to Sunderland, ran into the *Violet*, from Boulogne, and the crew of the latter got on board the barque.

At Margate, on Saturday last, the *San Roque* (Spanish brig), Captain Pateno, from Bergen to Bilbao, with a cargo of fish, was totally lost on the Long Sand. Master, mate, and four men drowned.

At Hornsea, on Friday, the *Fredrick Wilhelm*, of Uckerunde, Captain Reinroch, from Sunderland to Stettin, with coals, was run ashore in a leaky state at Flamborough Head.

At Lowestoft, on Saturday, the *Axis*, of Hartlepool, in ballast, got on the south beach. The *Farnham Castle* (brig), of Sunderland, from northward, with coals, while at anchor in the North Roads, foundered. Crew saved.

At Folkestone, on Friday last, the *Charles* (brig), of Exeter, Captain Waters, from Shields to Teignmouth, sunk, after being in collision with the *Progress*, of Ostend, from Liverpool to Antwerp, which put into Dover with much damage. Crew saved.

At Mundsey, on Friday last, a boat, with eight or ten men in her, was seen approaching the shore at daylight; but when about a mile off she capsized in a heavy sea, and all were drowned. The boat was new, painted yellow, and was supposed to come from the barque lost on the Hasborough Sand the preceding day.

The accounts from Hull, Bridlington, Sunderland, and other ports on that range of coast, speak of the gale having been very severe, and record many losses.

THE GEYSERS are admirably described by Lord Dufferin in his "Letters from High Latitudes." His Lordship and party having spent some days at the spot, in order to witness an ebullition of the principal geyser, and being irritated by a false alarm, determined on tormenting the Strokr—which bit of revenge is thus pleasingly told:—"Strokr (or 'the churn') you must know is an unfortunate geyser, with so little command over his temper and his stomach that you can get a rise out of him whenever you like. All that is necessary is to collect a quantity of soda, and throw them down his funnel. As he has no basin to protect him from these liberties you can approach to the very edge of the pipe, about five feet in diameter, and look down at the boiling water, which is perpetually seething at the bottom. In a few minutes the dose of turf you have just administered begins to disagree with him; he works himself up into an awful passion; tormented by the qualms of incipient sickness, he groans and hisses, and boils up, and spits at you with malicious vehemence, until at last, with a roar of mingled pain and rage, he throws up into the air a column of water 40 feet high, which carries with it all the soda that have been chucked in, and scatters them scalded and half-digested at your feet. So irritated has the poor thing's stomach become by the discipline it has undergone, that even long after all foreign matter has been thrown off it goes on retching and sputtering until at last nature is exhausted, when, sobbing and sighing to itself, it sinks back into the bottom of its den."

HANDEL AS A WORKER.—Handel was a worker not less indefatigable than his genius was inexhaustible. He never abused his supernatural faculties. His MSS., which were so impetuously written, bear the marks of incessant revision. As an example of this constant perfecting process may be cited the air "How beautiful," in "The Messiah," which was rewritten four times. In many of the scores, and especially in "Radamisto," corrections made on little pieces of paper may be found pasted over the passages which had been effaced. In "Esther" there is a recitative, four lines long, which is corrected in this manner; and then, the corrected version not having satisfied the composer, he has made a third. The last version is now attached to the original MS., the first is in the Fitzwilliam Museum. So much patience in such an impatient man—so much trouble taken with four lines of recitative by the man who produced "Israel in Egypt" in twenty-four days—speaks volumes for the laborious industry with which he toiled. When he died scarcely any of his works were as he had written them; all had sustained some change, some transformation. He returned to them constantly with the activity of an inexhaustible fecundity. And yet no man was ever less uncertain than he was to the road which he intended to follow; no one had a more decided will or a more definite end; no one knew more precisely whither he was going, what he wished to do, and what he did. But, in addition to his great love for improvement, having been his own manager for half a century, and being consequently obliged to accommodate himself to one circumstance or another, one new singer or another, conducting the score every evening, struggling every day against powerful enemies, and against the musical ignorance of his age, he was compelled to multiply himself, to employ all sorts of means to attract attention, and satisfy that blind and insatiable passion for novelty which was even then more morbid than it is at the present day.—*Schulerer*.

AN ENGLISH TOURIST ON THE CASPIAN SHORES.—The *Northern Echo* says that an English gentleman, Mr. Seymour Kerry Wodehouse, nephew to Lord Wodehouse, the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, arrived at Astrakhan on the 6th of September, and thence proceeded to visit Prince Tumenew, the chieftain of a tribe of nomad Calmucks in Tartary. He has since returned to Astrakhan to examine the Russian fisheries there established, and intended to embark on the 1st instant to go to Bakou by the steam-boat *Tarki*. Mr. Wodehouse designed also, on his way home, to visit Georgia, the Crimea, and South Russia, and then to return to London by way of Constantinople.

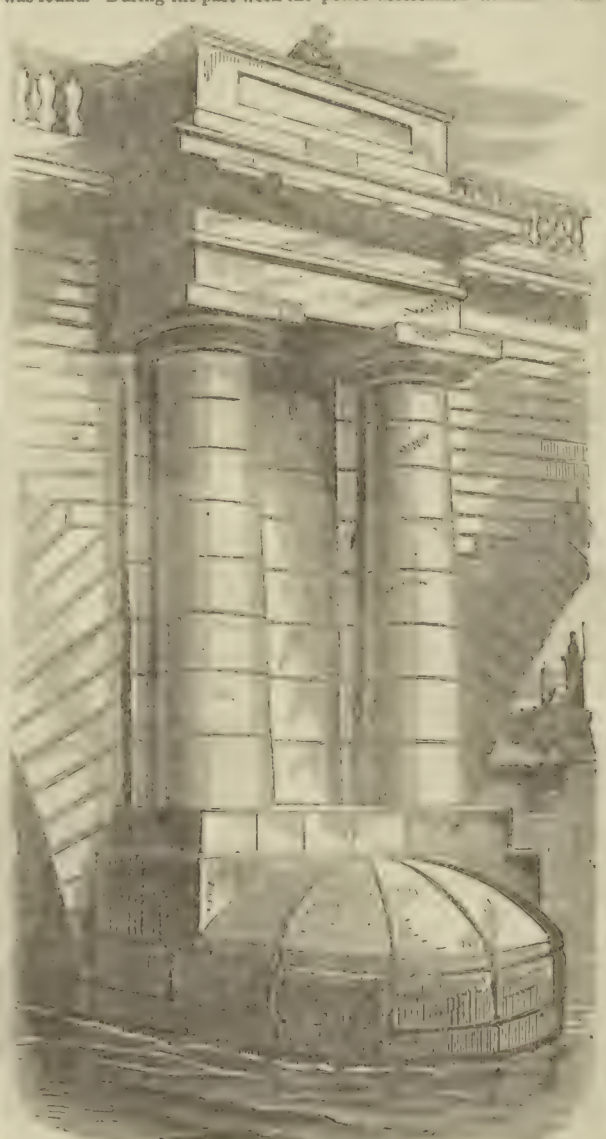
THE MUTILATED BODY FOUND AT WATERLOO-BRIDGE.

The adjourned inquest on the remains of the human body found at Waterloo-bridge was resumed on Monday before Mr. Bedford, Coroner for Westminster, at the Strand Union board-room, Bow-street, Covent-garden. The following evidence was adduced:—A witness was produced who declared he saw a person dressed in female attire making her way through the turnstile of the bridge, with a carpet-bag and a paper parcel, and he very well remembered her complexion. After Mr. Painter had given some additional evidence, Professor Taylor was called to record his belief respecting the mutilated remains. His testimony was clear as to the remains being those of a human body, and having been subjected to great violence.

The Coroner, in summing up, stated that in his opinion there was sufficient evidence before the jury to enable them to deal with the case. The immediate object of an inquiry before a Coroner was to ascertain in what manner a deceased person came by his death, and it often happened that that result was arrived at without suspicion falling on any individual. At the same time it often occurred that in ascertaining the mere fact of a death and its cause, the evidence connected wounds or other causes of death with the acts of a particular individual. In this case there was no evidence of that kind, but the jury were still in a position to deal with the evidence before them, and to pronounce a verdict; and he thought it was better they should do so, especially as the matter would still remain in the hands of the police, who would continue their exertions to connect the death of the deceased with some individual, and he felt certain that it would end in that. He had now to leave it to the jury to say, according to the rule of the common law, how the deceased came by his death; and also, according to the rule of the statute law, what the sex, age, and occupation of the deceased were.

The jury then delivered the following verdict:—"That the bones found are the remains of a male subject of adult age, and that he has been fully murdered by some person or persons unknown."

The proceedings then terminated. We have engraved the abutment of Waterloo-bridge on which the bag was found. During the past week the police ascertained whether it was



practicable to have lowered the bag on the abutment of the bridge from the parapet; since the construction of the abutments rendered it difficult to drop anything upon them except from a portion of the recesses of the bridge. A carpet-bag of the same size, and (with its contents) of about the same weight as that found on the pier, was lowered from the bridge by the rope which was found attached to the bag, when it lodged on the abutment on almost the exact spot on which the bag was found by the two boys. At a second trial the same result was obtained. These experiments, therefore, set at rest all doubts as to the possibility of the bag being let down from the bridge. Beyond this, it has also been found that it would have been impossible to have deposited the bag on the abutment from a boat, as it was considered might have been done designedly by the perpetrators of a hoax. At high water the abutment would be almost entirely covered, and had the bag then been deposited there it would have been wet when found, whereas it was perfectly dry. At low water the top of the abutment would be so far above any boat in the water that it would be almost impossible to throw a heavy bag upon it; while, owing to the form of the crown of the abutment, the bag would not have remained upon it had it been violently thrown. With the tide running strongly up or down, the current would have rendered it exceedingly difficult to have thrown a heavy bag from a boat while in motion. If it was not possible to place the bag on the abutment from a boat, "how," it has been asked, "could it have been brought away by a boat?" The evidence of the boys who found it supplies the answer. A portion of the rope that was attached to the bag was floating in the water, and by means of it the bag was drawn to the boat. If the bag had been placed on the spot where it was found from a boat on the river, for what purpose were some twenty or thirty yards of cord attached to it? These circumstances, combined with the strong evidence of Elrington, the tolltaker, tend to prove that it was from the bridge the mutilated remains of the murdered man were lowered.

AN INCOMBUSTIBLE PREPARATION.—An invention, of which Messrs. Schuessel and Thouré, of Berlin, are the discoverers, has lately been introduced to the notice of scientific persons in this country. The inventors profess to be able to protect from the ravages of fire every substance hitherto liable to be consumed by this terrible agent. Timber, furniture, textile fabrics, and in fact all substances generally considered combustible, may be rendered incombustible by this simple process. The finest muslins can be prepared so as to resist the action of flames, and even straw and shavings can be exposed to a brisk fire, and, although carbonised, will not be destroyed. Some experiments, intended to exhibit the value of the invention, were made a day or two ago at 31, Alfred-place, Bedford-square, and other experiments on a larger scale were made on Tuesday at Astley's Amphitheatre. The inventors state that the material, the secret of which is only known to themselves, will be as cheap as common starch, and that a bale of linen, cotton, or muslin, one cubic foot square, may be prepared by it at a cost of a penny; that the cloth so prepared will preserve its anti-inflammable qualities until it is again washed; and that mere wear has no effect upon it. It is also asserted that the preparation or solution, for such we presume it to be, is of such an innocuous nature that it not only leaves the fibre unaltered in strength and character, but that it may be applied to the most delicate colours in all textures with the exception of light rose and blue dyes, with which extra pains must be taken. There is nothing disagreeable to the smell in the preparation, and the inventors state that it is in no respect deleterious to health. The invention is one which promises to be important in its results; and, if it can be generally applied with the same success that attended the private experiments, it is undoubtedly deserving the attention of the public.

The Queen has approved of Mr. E. M. Faulkner as Vice-Consul at Folkestone for the Republic of Mexico.

THE SANITARY CONDITION OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

Doctor Letheby, the Medical Officer of Health of the City of London, presented on Tuesday to the City Commissioners of Sewers his ninth Annual Report upon the sanitary condition of that portion of the Great Metropolis. The document contains a number of important facts throwing light upon the causes of mortality, and the resources of sanitary reform which should be applied. Although a comparison of the returns of health and longevity in the City with those of the country at large tells, as might reasonably be presumed, against the former, it is satisfactory to know that the health of the City will compare favourably with that of any of the Continental capitals. We append a few extracts from this deeply-interesting report:—

There are some places where the mortality is yet high—where, in fact, a cloud of death is always hanging, where the vitality of the people is slowly sapped, and where disease makes easy conquest. It is not enough that these places are the continual haunts of such endemic maladies as phthisis, fever, and the other putrid class, but often they become the seats of stronger pestilence. There it is that the powers of sanitary science must be zealously applied, for it is there the very dirt ferments and the air becomes envenomed; and yet it is still a question how these powers are to be applied, for most of the denizens of these plague-nests have no more instinct for self-improvement than the unreasoning brute. If to-day you give them the appliances for cleanliness and ordinary decency, to-morrow you will find they have abused them; and nothing can be more disheartening than the ill success of all your efforts to improve the character of these dismal dens. And yet these efforts must still be used, and perseveringly; for, bad as is the physical state of these places, their moral state is worse, and children grow up to perpetuate the vices which ignorance has made them love. That which is wanted, therefore, is some means of touching the root of these evils—of teaching the poor how to value the comforts of a decent clean home—of educating them in a proper spirit of independence, and of making them know how great is their power of helping themselves. When this is done, the labours of sanitary science will be comparatively easy, for then the filthy habits, the wretched squalor, and the still worse moral vileness, will quickly disappear. It does not fall within my province to discuss the means of education whereby this may be accomplished, but I cannot help saying that there seems to me to be an easy mode of doing it. Raise up but a few houses that are well adapted for the necessities of the poor, and you will soon find that they are a strong incentive to the forming of better habits and to the seeking for better homes. The spirit of improvement which has led to the destruction of the poor man's haunts has had but little regard to the poor man's wants; and, after all, the majesty of a great city may be but the glittering diadem upon the front of death.

As in the vision of Mirza, we may see the bridge of human life, with its hundred arches, that spans the city, we can also see multitudes of people struggling to pass over it; and, as we look more attentively, we may see the passengers dropping through the traps and pitfalls of the bridge into the great tide that flows beneath. But faster than in the dream of Mirza is the falling through of the crowd that struggles to pass over; for thicker and closer are the hidden traps and pitfalls that beset the way. Of the thousands who emerge from the dark cloud that hangs about the bridge's entrance, only one or two will reach to the hundredth arch; more than a third of them will have dropped through before they have traversed the twentieth part of the way; more than half before they have got to the crown of the thirtieth arch; and by the time the remnant of the crowd has reached to the middle of the bridge there will be but three-tenths of all the number tottering on.

As to the influence of occupation on the mortality, I may remind you of what was said in my last report, for the experience of another year has only confirmed the former observations. Taking the mortality of the two years the following are the results:—Of all males at twenty years of age and upwards in the city of London, the deaths per 1000 are 22.5; but the different classes of society have contributed very unequally to the aggregate; for butchers, poulterers, and fishmongers, shopkeepers and merchants, have died at the rate of only from 15 to 16 in the 1000; while tailors and weavers, shoemakers, printers, and compositors have succumbed at the rate of from 20 to 23 per 1000; wine-merchants, publicans and waiters, porters and messengers at the rate of from 24 to 26 per 1000; blacksmiths and gasfitters, painters and glaziers, dyers, barmen and watermen at from 28 to 30 in the 1000; cabmen, draymen, ostlers, carmen, and stablekeepers at the rate of 31 in the 1000; clerks and needlewomen at from 34 to 35 in the 1000; and, lastly, the harder working classes of carpenters, masons, and labourers, at from 43 to 45 in the 1000.

If we turn to the other modes of testing this matter, we shall find that, while in all London the mean age at death among adult males is a little less than fifty-one years, each class has its own particular longevity. The merchant, shopkeeper, and domestic servant will live to be nearly fifty-seven years of age; the butcher, poulterer, and fishmonger, to be about fifty-three. Most of the other classes will reach the age of from fifty to fifty-two, though the painter and dyer, the costermonger and hawker, the bargeman and waterman, survive only from forty-eight to forty-nine; and lastly the printer and compositor live to but forty-five, and the baker and confectioner to only forty-two. Among females the differences of occupation are not so striking, except in the case of the wives of cabmen and publicans, where instead of living to the mean age of fifty-five they die at forty-nine, and the poor needlewoman sinks into the grave at the average age of forty. . . . It would appear that each class of persons had its own peculiar malady. Phthisis seems to be the chief disease of needlewomen, printers, barmen, cabmen, and policemen. Fever prevails most among domestic servants, needlewomen, and cabmen; bronchitis and pneumonia among labourers, painters, butchers, costermongers, and hawkers; brain diseases among porters, publicans, watermen, and bargemen; and liver diseases are the especial attributes of the publicans. There is a significance in all this, for it points to the peculiar habits of the different classes, and indicates how much might be effected by prudence and self-control.

It might seem, perhaps, that, at this juncture of an expected visitation of cholera, I ought to report to you of the state of our defences, and of the manner in which an attack is to be met. I do not, however, think that the signs of its approach are sufficiently clear to call for any unnecessary alarm or excitement of the public mind, and, even if they were, I do not know that I could put the defences into a better condition. It may be that these defences are not in an impregnable state; but I trust that the sanitary measures which have been enforced for the last nine years will serve to fortify us as strongly as possible against the approach of the malady. To all I would say that the most powerful means of repelling this disease are prudence and cleanliness. Avoid all those circumstances which lower the vital powers, and remove the putrid filth that gives the malady a hearty welcome. If I were to write an essay on the subject I could tell you no more. One thing, however, I would force upon the attention of the parish authorities: it is, that they should be ready for the appointment of a house-to-house visitation, under the direction of their district medical officers, directly the first signs of the disease are with us; for experience has shown that the diarrhoea which precedes an attack of cholera is mostly susceptible of cure.

GENERAL HAVELOCK.—At a meeting of the Hibernian Bible Society held in Belfast, on Tuesday week, the Rev. Mr. Graham, of Bonn, mentioned this fact:—He had to tell them that General Havelock, who is now so distinguished in India, although a Baptist, was a member of his (Mr. Graham's) missionary church at Bonn, and his wife and daughter were members of it for seven years. He could also narrate an anecdote regarding that great and good man, which he had heard from the lips of Lady Havelock. When General Havelock, as Colonel of his regiment, was travelling through India he always took with him a Bethel tent, in which he preached the Gospel; and when Sunday came in India he usually hoisted the Bethel flag, and invited all men to come and hear the Gospel. In fact, he even baptised some. He was reported for this at headquarters, for acting in a non-military and disorderly manner; and the Commander-in-Chief, General Lord Gough, entertained the charge, but, with the true spirit of a generous military man, he caused the state of Colonel Havelock's regiment to be examined. He caused the reports of the moral state of the various regiments to be read for some time back, and he found that Colonel Havelock's stood at the head of the list; there was less drunkenness, less flogging, less imprisonment in it than in any other. When that was done the Commander-in-Chief said, "Go and tell Colonel Havelock, with my compliments, to baptise the whole army."

THE FORCES IN INDIA.—An official return, made up to the 10th inst., has been compiled by Captain L. H. Minto, R.E., of the Topographical and Statistical Department at the War Office, showing that the total number of Her Majesty's troops in India is 227,411 men, besides 29,411 on their passage out. Of these, there are 21,411 in the Bengal presidency, and 18,400 on their way to Bengal; in the Madras presidency there are 24,200, and 2,210 on their way; in the Bombay presidency there are 2,000, and 9,111 on their way. The European troops of the East India Company number altogether 1,200, of whom 600 are in Bengal, 200 in Madras, and 400 in Bombay, besides 1,000 European officers and men from the disbanded native regiments. The native troops who still continue on duty in the service number altogether 128,000 men, of whom 46,800 are in Bengal, 50,800 in Madras, and 30,210 in Bombay. On the opposite side, the number of the native troops in the Bengal presidency disbanded or disarmed is estimated at 26,750, and the number of those who have mutilated at 59,230. Of the latter, 8,300 are cavalry and 48,600 infantry, with 700 of the artillery and 630 of the engineers. In the Madras presidency, 33 men of a cavalry regiment have been disarmed, and 350 men of another regiment have attempted to mutiny. In the Bombay presidency 850 men have been disbanded and 200 have mutilated.

The visitors to the South Kensington Museum last week were—on Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday, free days, 29,515; on Monday and Tuesday free evenings, 4,781. On the three students' days admission to the public was 325; one student's evening, Wednesday, 110. Total.

ORIGIN OF COMMERCIAL PANICS.

COMMERCIAL panics similar to the one which now afflicts society seem always to begin in autumn. To quote the principal examples, Mr. Tooke says of the great convulsion of 1793, "The commercial failures both here and on the continent of Europe and America began in the autumn of 1792." Again, in 1811, there was great "commercial distress" and the Committee of the House of Commons which inquired into it, and reported on March, 1811, stated that the embarrassment was felt "towards the latter end of the last and the beginning of the present year." The bankruptcies in England in December, 1810, were 273, against 89 as the average of the same month in the six preceding years.

The commercial distress then extended to New York, like most other commercial convulsions, and letters then written said, "Such times for money never were known," and "from the middle of December there had been from sixty to seventy failures in New York." In 1820 there was another commercial convulsion, and "the pressure," says Mr. Wilson, the present Secretary of the Treasury, in his work on "Capital and Currency," "began in the autumn of 1825." There was again a revulsion of credit and fall of prices in 1836-7, which, as Mr. Tooke shows, commenced in the latter part of 1836. The great crash of 1847 began in October, 1846, and the present alarming disturbance commenced in September in the United States, and in October here. Thus all the great commercial convulsions since that of 1793 have begun in the autumn, a period fatal apparently to the manufacturing and commercial classes.

The reason why commercial crises occur in the autumn is not far to seek. On October 10th the *Economist* remarked, "This is the third year in succession when about this time a considerably-increased pressure has been experienced in the Money Market." There was an increased demand for gold. But, on referring to the monthly accounts of bullion in the Bank of England, it will be seen that the minimum of gold in the Bank in every year occurs more frequently in October than in any other month, and, next to October, December is the month in which the minimum occurs most frequently, while never once in twenty-two years is the maximum quantity of gold in the Bank in a year found in October. It is noticed, too, that, when the general tendency is for gold to flow out of the Bank, it flows faster in October than at any other time; and, when the tendency is to flow in, it flows slower. Nor is the circumstance of a demand for gold occurring at this period of the year peculiar to England. "This month and the next," says the *New York Herald* of the 2nd inst., "is the time for our heaviest payments;" and, commercial distress having begun, the journal infers "that we must look for such times in the financial world as have never before been seen or imagined." That a demand for gold is felt by the Bank of England at, and just after, harvest-time has long been known, and this peculiar circumstance supplies the explanation of the fact that commercial convulsions always begin in autumn. As the rule, credit is always stretched nearly as far as it will bear; it is always brought to the test by actual production; and, when it is in excess of this, sooner or later it breaks. But the chief of all production is the autumnal harvest, which, consequently, is the chief test of credit; and the ability or inability of the commercial classes to pay for this, and keep their own business going, every year determines in autumn, as the rule, whether or not they have stretched credit too far, and they shall stand or fall.

The harvest must be paid for. This is the condition on which we are all continuously fed. Accordingly, in autumn gold goes from the Bank of England, and goes from the Banks of New York, to pay the agricultural classes in England and America. At the same period the precious metals leave the Bank of France, and the Banks of Amsterdam and Hamburg, for the same purpose. At all these places the rate of discount has of late risen rapidly, because the precious metals were disappearing from all. There has been a great extension of commerce, and manufactures, and speculation on the Continent within the last few years, and consequently greater sums have been required in autumn than formerly to purchase the produce of the land for townspeople, and larger quantities of the precious metals have in consequence left the banks, and will probably continue to flow out in autumn. At this period of the year, then, a large competitive demand for capital, as against the manufacturing and commercial classes, always arises; and, if they have previously so much forestalled the market that they cannot easily spare what must be diverted from them to the agriculturists, they get involved in difficulties, or commercial convulsions ensue. At other periods of the year money comes from the agricultural to the manufacturing and town districts. Many causes—such as vast speculations in foreign mines and bonds at one time, in new branches of trade or railways at another—have at different periods caused credit to be stretched a great deal too far; but, whatever they be, the test is always applied at the time when the bulk of the harvest is to be purchased or paid for; and hence commercial convulsions—as in 1793, 1811, 1826, 1837, 1847, and as at present—begin in the autumn.

IDENTIFYING SHIPS AT SEA.—A circular has been addressed by Lord Clarendon to the British Ministers at maritime Courts, directing them to call the attention of the Governments to which they are accredited to the facilities afforded for merchant ships of all nations to make known their identity when meeting British vessels at sea, or passing signal stations on the coasts of the United Kingdom. To effect this, application must be made to the Registrar-General of Seamen, who, on receiving particulars of name, tonnage, port of registry, and national flag, and horse power if a steamer, will appropriate a distinct signal for each vessel, comprising four of the flags used in the Commercial Code authorised by the Board of Trade.

THE FORTHCOMING MICHAELMAS TERM.—The lists of rules in the common law courts for the forthcoming Michaelmas Term, commencing on Monday next, have just been exhibited, and disclose the gratifying fact that there are only 74 in the three Courts—35 in the Queen's Bench, 25 in the Common Pleas, and 14 in the Exchequer. There is a good deal of business in Chancery and common law courts. The reforms of late years have simplified the mode of procedure, and the result has been an accession of business. At common law there is no vacation in the vacation except in pleadings. Under the new Bills of Exchange Act, unless a Judge gives leave to appear, an action can be commenced and concluded in the vacation. In the Court of Chancery there is a vacation except on pressing matters. It is said that a little more expedition in the offices of the examiners would be a public benefit. The registration appeals from the courts of the revising barristers will be heard by the Common Pleas in the term.

THE JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE IN FLOWER.

WE have received several communications with reference to Mr. Cuthill's statement (in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of October 17) of the very rare flowering of the Jerusalem artichoke in this country; and recording other instances in the present mild season. One Correspondent states the plant to have flowered for two or three years past in his father's garden, at Burwash, in Sussex. The plant came up from the tubers left in the ground the preceding year, and the garden is of a very deep, rich, light mould. Another Correspondent in Sussex states the Jerusalem to flower frequently at St. Leonard's-on-Sea, a locality remarkable for the mildness of the air. On the other hand, "Claricus" says:—"In the county of Huntingdon, which is well known for the coldness of its clayey soil, I have grown these artichokes for years, and,

unless the summer be a chilly one, I look for the flowering of my artichokes as a matter of course; they are in full flower now (Oct. 22), and if they will thus flower in this soil what ought they to do near London, where the soil is not only better, but where the temperature is warmer?" On the other hand, a Correspondent at Tralce states that all the stalks in the plot of artichokes in his garden are (Oct. 21) in blossom; but he had not noticed them in previous seasons. So that we



JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE IN FLOWER.

inclined to think the uncertain and in some districts rare flowering of the Jerusalem artichoke deserves to be classed among the "things not generally known."

OPENING OF THE NORTHUMBERLAND DOCK, ON THE RIVER TYNE.

THE opening of this dock, situate at Hayhole, on the Tyne, took place on Thursday, 22nd October, 1857, amid great rejoicings. Preparations for the commencement of this important undertaking were first made on the 9th of August, 1853; and on the 10th of April, 1854, the cofferdam (1320 feet long, and five feet wide) was completed. The first stone of the 52-feet lock was laid on the 13th of September, 1854. The area of the tidal basin is two acres. It is 475 feet long, and 175 feet wide, with a 70-foot entrance. The lock is 250 feet long, and 52 feet wide. The area of the dock is fifty-five acres, and at present it is capable of accommodating 400 sail of vessels. The average depth of water at high-water neap tides on the sills of the entrances is eighteen feet; at spring tides, twenty-four feet. The channels through the entrances of the basin and lock were opened on the 22nd of June, 1857, and about that time the closing of the ends of the embankment was commenced. Since the river embankment, which is 4500 feet in length, was completed, it has been tested by a pressure of twenty-five feet of water, and found to be perfectly water-tight. During the progress of the works, the deep-water channel along the staiths was not decreased, but rather improved, and it is an important fact that the ordinary shipment of coals at the staiths has not at any time been interfered with. At the time the dock was commenced, upwards of 1,200,000 tons of coals per annum were shipped, and on its completion the shipments amounted to 1,400,000 tons, showing an increase during the progress of the works of 200,000 tons of coals. The following collieries at present ship coals in the dock:—Cramlington, Seaton Burn, Seaton Delaval, Biddle's West Hartley, Plummer's East Holywell, Seghill, Carr's Hartley, and Netherthorn. The Blyth and Tyne Railway Company also ship coals at the dock. Mr. John Plews, of London, is the engineer-in-chief of the dock; Mr. John Plews, jun., the resident engineer. The contractor for the whole work is Mr. David Thornbury, of Washington, near Lincoln. The contractors for the iron gate are Messrs. Hawks, Crawshaw, and Co., Gateshead. The cost of the dock is estimated at about £200,000. The money for constructing the dock has been raised by the River Tyne Commissioners by bonds, and so soon as the capital and interest are repaid it will become a free dock, the necessary charges for expenses having only to be paid. The dock has been in working order for some weeks, and the dues taken in the last month were upwards of £2000.

The opening of the formal opening of this, the first dock on the Tyne, was one in which considerable interest was manifested, and there were present a great number of persons to witness the ceremony. The dock and the immediate locality presented a gay and animated appearance. From the shipping in the river and in the dock, from poles, tents, and marquees, flags waved in great profusion. Every accommodation was made for those who had been invited to witness the proceedings of the day. In addition to the hospitality of the Commissioners, Mr. Thornbury, the contractor, had caused three tents to be erected on the Bank Top, for the accommodation of his friends, in which refreshments were supplied.

The morning was ushered in by the firing of cannon, and other demonstrations, which were continued throughout the principal portion of the day. At eleven o'clock His Grace the Duke of Northumberland, the River Tyne Commissioners, the Newcastle Corporation, and Gateshead Corporation, left Newcastle-quay, in barges, steamers, &c., to take part in the proceedings of the day. As the procession moved down the river, it was saluted by discharges of cannon from several points. About twelve o'clock the marine cortege arrived in the vicinity of the dock, amid the booming of cannon and the playing of bands of music. They then passed into the 52-feet lock in the following order:—Harbourmaster's boat; river police boat; *Margaret Aynsley* steamer, having on board His Grace the Duke of Northumberland, the River Tyne Commissioners, &c.; life-boats; *Wards* steamer, having on board a band of music; *Ocean Bride* steamer, having on board the Mayor and Corporation of Gateshead; *Robert Ingham* steamer, having on board the Mayor and Corporation of South Shields; *Robert Ingham*, Esq., M.P., &c.; *Pilot* steamer, having on board the Mayor and Corporation of the Trinity House, Newcastle; *Corair* steamer, &c., &c. The Mayor and Corporation of Tynemouth, with the Mayor of Sunderland, went by train, and awaited the arrival of His Grace at the docks. On the appearance in the lock of the steamer containing His Grace, Mr. Thornbury, the contractor, stepped on board, and was introduced by the chairman to the Duke, who

entered into conversation with and congratulated him on the successful carrying out of these most important works. His Grace the Duke of Northumberland and the River Tyne Commissioners, with Mr. Plews, the engineer, and the contractor, then passed through the lock into the dock, which having been inspected by them, they returned, and, having disembarked, His Grace proceeded to lay the last stone of the dock, at the south-east corner of the works. The Duke was presented by Mr. J. Cowen, the Chairman of the River Tyne Commissioners, with a silver trowel.

His Grace accepted the trowel, with which he proceeded to trace the surface of mortar. The stone having been lowered and fixed in its place, the Duke tapped it with a mallet, and declared it duly laid, amidst a salvo of artillery, the cheering of the assemblage, and the bands playing.

His Grace then proceeded to address those assembled. He said that, instead of laying the foundation-stone at the commencement of the work, the Commissioners had prudently delayed any ceremony until that day, when the coping-stone had been placed. This dock was the first dock which had been built upon the Tyne, and all must wish it prosperity (Applause). Indeed, no doubt of its success could be entertained by any rational person (Hear, hear). It was but due to the contractor of the works to state that during their progress no serious accident had occurred to those engaged upon them (Hear, hear). In conclusion, His Grace begged Mr. Cowen, as the Chairman of the River Tyne Commissioners, to accept the trowel which had just been handed to himself, as a memorial of the first dock which had been built upon the Tyne (Applause).

J. Cowen, Esq., ascended the stone, and thanked His Grace for the handsome manner in which he had presented him with that splendid trowel, which was originally intended for his Grace.

This part of the proceedings then closed. The Duke of Northumberland, the River Tyne Commissioners, and their friends, afterwards proceeded to dine in the marquee erected on the north side of the dock, the Duke having, accompanied by Mr. Thornbury, previously paid a visit to the tent erected for the accommodation of Mr. Thornbury's friends, and where His Grace was received with manifestations of pleasure. The Duke presided at the dinner, at which above four hundred gentlemen sat down.

FASHIONS FOR NOVEMBER.

ALL the most fashionable bonnets of the present season are made of two colours, and of two different materials, tastefully combined. One of our principal milliners has recently completed several exquisite bonnets, a few of which may be here described. One is black and green, composed of velvet and silk, trimmed with black lace. The front is of pale green silk, edged with a band of black velvet, headed by a narrow quilling of the same material. A little higher up is a second band of velvet, and a corresponding quilling. The crown is partly of green silk, and partly of black velvet—the latter is disposed in fluted plaits, edged with black lace, falling elegantly over the green silk, which forms the back part of the crown. Over the curtain, which is edged with black velvet, there is a fall of black lace. The under trimming gives a peculiar stamp of elegance to this beautiful bonnet. It consists of fuchsias made of scarlet velvet; the flowers, mounted on flexible stalks, hanging down at each side. A large bouquet of the same flowers on one side of the bonnet.

A bonnet of black lace, made by the same accomplished hands, is remarkable for its simple elegance. The foundation, which is semi-transparent, covered with black tulle, over which rows of lace are disposed, not perfectly flat, but in light, easy fulness. The bonnet is edged with a broad band of light green velvet, and the bavole has a broad edge of the same. At each side are bows with flowing ends, formed of black ribbon, crossed with narrow rows of green velvet, set on in a lozenge pattern. Strings of the same ribbon. The under trimming consists of a plaiting of green and black velvet, which passes across the upper part of the forehead. On one side of the blonde cap is fixed a bow and flowing ends of ribbon, of the same design as that employed in trimming the outside, but of narrow width.

A bonnet suited to a higher style of dress than either of those just described is made on a foundation of white crape. On the edge there is a band of violet-coloured velvet, surmounted by an open plaiting of the same. A round of black Chantilly lace covers the circular part of the crown. A little lower down a second plaiting of violet velvet stands up, forming, as it were, an aureole. A light trimming of velvet and lace falls over the curtain. The under trimming of this bonnet is a perfect triumph of millinery. It consists of bunches of small berries, made of black velvet, and tastefully intermingled with ears of maize, made of velvet, in rich shades of maize colour. These are beautifully grouped together, and partially veiled beneath a fall of white blonde.

Though flounces, double skirts, and side trimmings still enjoy undiminished favour, many robes are made in what is termed the Bayadère style, that is to say, with flat trimmings, either woven in with the material or set on. These new Bayadère trimmings are in a style infinitely more elegant than those which were worn three or four years ago; and they are too rich and costly ever to degenerate into vulgarity. The transversal bands are made of velvet, figured in beautiful flower patterns, and in various colours; or they are of satin, edged at each side with rows of embossed velvet. Some Bayadère trimmings, which are greatly admired and very effective, consist of bands of Tartan velvet, in bright and vivid hues. In short, the variety is so great, and all are so beautiful, that the *embarras du choix* is the only difficulty in selection. We have seen a Bayadère robe made of auricula-colour poplin, having in the skirt six transversal rows of black satin, brocaded in flowers of variegated colours.

It is scarcely possible to convey by mere description an adequate idea of the rich variety both of material and pattern exhibited in some of the new silks, the skirts of which have *quilles*, or side ornaments, woven in. On robes of moiré antique of light brilliant hues these *quilles*, in exquisitely shaded tints, stand out, as it were, in relief. Robes of another new style have three broad transversal stripes, resembling flounces, and woven in the silk. On dresses having grey, lilac, or pale green grounds, these flounced-like trimmings are woven in satin of a different hue, edged at each side with figured velvet. In short, the most endless varieties in material and design are now produced on the same web by the ingenious mechanism of the loom.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Fig. 1. *Dinner Dress.*—Robe of grey moiré antique. The skirt is ornamented with side trimmings of embroidery wrought in twisted silk, in a flower design, and in shaded tints of the same colour as the dress. This embroidery is bordered at each side by a narrow frill of moiré antique pinked at the edges. The corsage of the dress is low, and pointed at the waist, both in front and at the back. Over the corsage there is a berthe or fichu of the same material as the dress. It is rounded at the back, and is crossed over the bosom, the long ends hanging down over the skirt at each side. It is entirely covered with rich embroidery, and is edged with a narrow pinked frill. The short sleeves are just of sufficient length to show the pinked moiré antique with which they are edged. In front of the corsage a bouquet of scarlet geranium. The hair is disposed in double *bandeaux bouffants*, and ornamented with a wreath of scarlet geranium, the flowers being in very full clusters at the back part of the head. Necklace and bracelets of coral.

Fig. 2. *Carriage Costume.*—The cloak represented in this illustration is called the "Sappho." It is unquestionably the most elegant novelty of the present season, and has just been introduced by Messrs. Jay, of 217, 219, 251, Regent-street. As the pattern belongs exclusively to Messrs. Jay, we have obtained their permission to have a drawing made from the "Sappho Cloak" in their establishment, and thus we are enabled to vouch for the correctness of our copy. The cloak is made of black velvet, trimmed with rich Maltese insertion, intermingled with jet. It has five points, only three of which are shown in our Engraving, on account of the cloak being gathered up over the arm of the wearer. But when both arms are held down four points are seen in front, and one at the back. The points are finished by superb tassels of silk and jet. The dress shown in our Illustration is of violet-coloured silk, brocaded with black; and the bonnet is of violet velvet and chenille, with a plume of shaded feathers.

Fig. 3. *Little Girl about Six Years of Age.*—Dress of green poplin, chequered with black. The skirt has three flounces, each edged with a broad band of black velvet. The corsage is half high, and trimmed



OPENING OF THE NORTHUMBERLAND DOCK AT NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

with black velvet, and over it there is a black velvet berthe or fichu fastened at the waist by a bow of velvet. Sleeves demi-long, with black velvet trimming. Chemisette of plaited cambric, headed by needlework insertion and narrow Valenciennes. Under-sleeves of white cambric, with turn-up cuffs of needlework. Trousers edged

with needlework, descending just below the dress. Boots of grey cashmere. The hair confined by bows and ends of black velvet ribbon.

Fig. 4. *Dress of Mauve-coloured Grenadine*.—The corsage high, with bretelles forming a pelerine. The skirt has three flounces, edged with

a chequered pattern and a narrow fringe. The sleeves, which are demi-long and open in front of the arm, are finished with the same trimming. Collar and under-sleeves of worked muslin, trimmed with Valenciennes. Head-dress—a net at the back of the head, with trimming of jet and velvet.



FASHIONS FOR NOVEMBER.



THE BLACK BALL LINE CLIPPER-SHIP "JAMES BAINES," WITH TROOPS FOR INDIA.

THE BLACK BALL LINE CLIPPER-SHIP "JAMES BAINES."

We are indebted to a Correspondent, a passenger by the mail steam-ship *Oneida*, for the sketch from which our Engraving is made of this magnificent clipper-ship.

The *James Baines* is sister ship to the *Lightning* and *Champion of the Seas*, and left Portsmouth on the 8th of August last, with the 97th regiment on board. Previous to her starting she was honoured by a visit from her Majesty, who highly eulogised the vessel and her appointments, and is said to have declared that she was not aware that so

splendid a merchant ship belonged to her dominions. When met by the *Oneida*, on the 17th of August, on her way to Calcutta with the troops, she presented a most magnificent appearance, having, in addition to her ordinary canvas, studdingsails, skysails, and moonsail, set and drawing, in all thirty-four sails, a perfect cloud of canvas;—the troops all well, and cheering lustily as the vessels passed each other. The sister ship, the *Champion of the Seas*, was not far astern, both vessels making great way. The *James Baines* and her sister ships are the property of the Messrs. Baines, of Liverpool. She is commanded by Captain Macdonnell, and is of the following dimensions:—2093 tons register and 3000 tons burden; length, 243 feet; and 44 feet beam.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE LAUNCH OF THE "GREAT EASTERN" STEAM-SHIP.

THE anticipations of the sight-seeing world of London—who have been looking forward with more than ordinary interest for the grand spectacle of launching the *Great Eastern* steam-ship at Blackwall, which, it was generally understood, would take place on next Monday—have received a sudden blight through a published report from Mr. Brunel, the engineer of the company, who states to the directors:—

As regards the period of the launch, I have for some time past calculated upon being ready by the first tides of next month; and, by the un-



WORKING ON THE "GREAT EASTERN" BY GASLIGHT.

wearied exertions of those on whose assistance I have depended, with the advantage of unusually fine weather, the principal works required are so far advanced that there seems every prospect of success; but a change in the weather is threatening, the time remaining is short, and comparatively small causes may create such delay as to render it more prudent, if not unavoidable, to postpone the operation until the following available tide—namely, that of December 2, as no more desire to launch on the day supposed to have been fixed will induce me to hurry an operation of such importance, or to omit the precaution of a careful and deliberate examination of all the parts of the arrangements, after all the principal works of preparation shall have been completed. Should such postponement prove necessary, or be adopted from prudence, everything having been now prepared, the launch would be on the 2nd of December.

So far the disappointment might have been borne patiently; it would be only waiting for another month for the great event; but Mr. Brunel goes on to say that "the ship will not be launched in the ordinary sense of the term, but merely lowered or drawn down to low-water mark, to be thence floated off by a slow and laborious operation, requiring two and possibly three tides, and very probably effected partly in the night, and at no one time offering any very interesting spectacle, or even the excitement of risk."

Nevertheless, it is not impossible but that the attempt may be made to launch her on the 2nd or 3rd of November; if not then, a month later; and up to this evening (Saturday) it will be impossible to give any reliable information.

In the Illustration engraved on the preceding page the artist has pictured the extraordinary effect of the builders working on the exterior by gaslight. We understand that upwards of 2000 men are at present employed in completing this gigantic vessel.

PHOTOGRAPHY ON WOOD.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

IN the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for October 17 is a notice of an account for "Photographing on Wood," quoted from the "Scientific American." The process may be a novelty in America, but the following letter, copied from the "Magazine of Science and School of Arts," published by W. Brittain, Paternoster-row, in 1840, will prove that the process was known in this country at that period:—

"Sir,—I send you three drawings of this new art, which were impressed at once on boxwood, and therefore are fit for the graver without any other preparation. I flatter myself that this process may be useful to carvers and wood-engravers; not only to those who cut the fine objects of artificial design, but still more to those who cut patterns and blocks for lace, muslin, calico-printing, paper-hangings, &c., as by this simple means the errors, expense, and time of the draughtsman may be wholly saved, and in a minute or two the most elaborate picture or design, or the most complicated machinery, be delineated with the utmost truth and clearness. The preparation of the wood is simply as follows:—Place it, face or smooth side downwards, in a plate containing twenty grains of salt, dissolved in an ounce of water; here let it remain for five minutes; take it out and dry it; then put it, also face downwards, in another plate containing sixty grains of nitrate of silver to one ounce of water; here let it rest one minute. When taken out and dried it will be fit for use, and will become, on exposure to light, of a fine brown colour. Should it be required more sensitive, it must be immersed in each a second time, for a few seconds only. It will now be very soon affected, even by a very diffused light. Two other wood-blocks of a different nature I will send you shortly.

"55, Great Prescot-street, April 8, 1839.

"G. FRANCIS."

(The above communication is indeed important, and we heartily thank our correspondent. The three wood-cut mentioned illustrate the present number. The lace engraver has done justice to; in the flowers he has failed to express the delicacy and beauty of the drawings. The flower on the right hand is the *Helios cymaphum*, or Fool's Parsley—a too common weed in gardens and waste ground. The other is the *Parnassia palustris*, or Grass of Parnassus—a beautiful snow-white plant, not unfrequently in swampy alpine pastures in the north of England. The other beautiful wood-blocks we have received. They are now in the hands of our engraver, and intended for the embellishment of our next number.—ED.)

I am, &c., W. P. COCKS.

THE BELLS FOR THE CLOCK OF THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

THE four bells for indicating the quarters of each hour at the new Palace of Westminster are, it appears, to be of such notes that, we may say, they will be respectively the first, second, third, and sixth of a peal of ten; or, in musical notation, G sharp (first bell), F sharp (second), E (third), B (sixth); the hour-bell being the tenth, or E, an octave below the third bell. So far so good, provided that each proves satisfactory as regards quality of tone, relative pitch, &c. I subjoin the "sols" which are likely to be played upon the bells during every hour:—

TO BE INDICATED BY BELLS:

- The first quarter 1, 2, 3, 6.
The second quarter 3, 1, 2, 6.—3, 2, 1, 3.
The third quarter 1, 3, 2, 6.—6, 2, 1, 3.—1, 2, 3, 6.
The fourth quarter 3, 1, 2, 6.—3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 6.—6, 2, 1, 3.—10.

Now, with the utmost deference to those talented, praiseworthy, and much-respected personages intrusted with these matters, I think the above may be called a very tedious and inappropriate arrangement for such very heavy bells, the notes of which will be so grave as to render it necessary to strike each in considerably slower succession than is usual with any other chimes in this kingdom. With a view, then, to elicit sound opinions on the subject, if not too late, will you permit me to offer the following very brief and simple composition, which, if performed upon the bells in very slow time, would, I think, proclaim the quarters in a more intelligible and melodious manner:—

TO BE INDICATED BY BELLS:

- The first quarter 1, 3.
The second quarter 1, 2, 3.
The third quarter 3, 2, 1, 3.
The fourth quarter 1, 2, 3, 6.—10.

In order that all persons, whenever they hear the chimes, may clearly understand which quarter is indicated, without becoming impatient of listening, I have, it will be perceived, inserted only two notes for the first quarter, three for the second, and four for the third, concluding in each instance with the third bell (or E, the key-note), thus giving repose to the musical ear. There are also four notes for the fourth quarter, which, however, is distinguished from any other by the introduction of the sixth bell (or B, the dominant note), which calls for and is followed by the tenth or hour bell (E, the fundamental note) with grand effect.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

5, Waterloo-place, Oct. 21, 1857.

THOMAS WALESBY.

SERPENTINE BOATS.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

MY attention has been called to an article which appeared in your paper of Oct. 10, entitled "Steam-train Navigation of the Indian Rivers," by Mr. Bourne, C.E., from which I learn that "so far back as 1849 Mr. Bourne showed that each of his steam-trains would be able to carry 1000 men," &c.

Now, as your readers may suppose, from the title of the article, that Mr. Bourne is the first inventor of this system of navigation, you will perhaps allow me to state in your columns that I have in my possession the French "Brevet d'Invention" granted, in the year 1795, to my father, the late James White, C.E., for this "Serpentine Boat," which he constructed in Paris, and navigated on the River Seine in the same year.

I would further observe that, besides the publication of the specification in the French language at the time the brevet was obtained, a translation of it into English, accompanied with the necessary drawings to make the invention understood, was published at Manchester, in the year 1822, in Mr. W.'s work entitled "A New Century of Inventions."

A desire to do justice to the memory of an acknowledged mechanical genius will, I trust, induce you to insert this letter.

I remain, &c.,

R. J. WHITE.

21, Parkfield-street, Islington.

COLONEL SYKES, M.P.—We are gratified to learn from the *Aberdeen Journal* that the King of Prussia, in an autograph letter, has been pleased to confer on Colonel Sykes the insignia of a Knight Commander of the high Order of the Red Eagle, on the ground of his public character, his contributions to science and literature, and his promotion of scientific research in India, particularly by Prussian subjects.

THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—On Saturday last a Parliamentary return was issued, giving a variety of interesting particulars relative to the sittings last Session of the House of Commons. Including the short Session from February 3 to March 21, the House sat 116 days, and the number of hours of sitting was 903. The House sat 912 hours after midnight; on one occasion (the 27th July) the House sat till half-past four in the morning. The average time of sitting was 7 hours, 47 minutes, 29 seconds. The total number of entries in votes was 7963.

THE NEW DIVORCE COURT.—The new Court for Divorce and Probate will not be constituted until there is an order of the Queen in Council, which will enable her Majesty to fix the opening of the Court for business at any time after the 1st of January next. The rules to be framed for the conduct of the judicial business of the Court will be of the greatest importance, and will be looked for with much anxiety.—*Observer.*

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

A CONSTANT READER, Amsterdam.—It is impossible to spare space for the solutions of Enigmas.

W. AIRY.—It shall be examined.

AMATEUR, Mongolero, Madras Presidency.—Your second solution of Problem No. 690 is a true bill, as by this time you will have found from our Notices to Correspondents in subsequent numbers.

ALPHEUS.—Have you not overlooked an escape Black has in your end game? Suppose he move first K to B2nd, and, on your checking with the Kt, K to Q sq, how will you mate next time?

W. L., Silgo.—Note (c) to the game between Messrs. Andersen and Lange in our number for the 17th inst. should run thus:—"If Black take the Q's Pawn with either Bishop or Pawn, White, by first checking with his Rook and then playing Kt to K 4th," &c.

J. R. D., A STATES-MAN.—Up to the time of going to press we have received no report of the great Chess Meeting at New York. We trust before the issue of our next number to be in possession of a full account of the proceedings; but some time will necessarily elapse before the official Report, with the games, &c., will be published.

A CHESS-PLAYER.—When a Pawn at his first move is advanced two squares, the adversary may take it or not, as he pleases.

R. FENTON.—The white Pawn in Problem No. 714 should stand at White's K R 4th.

W. HARDMAN, INGLETHURP, CITRON, H. F., J. P., J. B. of Bridport, SEMICIRCLE, Rev. J. D., under examination.

MACRO.—The impression left upon us now, after examining a great many of the games played by Mr. Andersen during his late campaign, is that he exhibits not a fine player out of practice, but one out of heart. We judge Mr. A. to be a very bad up-hill player, and one very soon discouraged. Let him begin well, and he fights superbly; but we confidently believe, if he had lost three or four games with any one at the outset on his visit here in '51, the result of that *adjour* would have been as disastrous as the late one. In this respect he presents a notable contrast to two other eminent foreign players of the time, M. St. Amant and Mr. Harwitz. Who can forget the former's indomitable constancy and courage in resisting a hopeless contest for weeks, and actually playing the last games, assured of defeat, better than the first, when inspired by hopes of victory? And who has forgotten the latter's incredible resolution and endurance in his match with Lowenthal, when, after losing nearly every game, he made a desperate stand at last, and of some twenty games, spread over weeks, never permitted the Hungarian to score a single one? There are qualities in Mr. Andersen's game superior to any in the play of these two masters; but in cool, unflinching determination under difficulties either of them would beat him hollow.

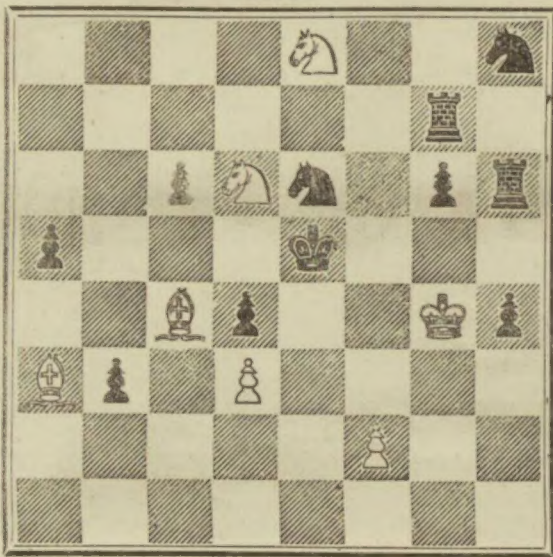
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 713.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
| 1. Q to Q R 8th (ch) | P to Q B 3rd, or (a) | 3. R to Q Kt 3rd | Anything |
| 2. Q to Q R 2d (ch) | Q interposes | 4. Mates. | |
| (*) 1. K to Q B 5th | | 3. Q to Q B 5th (ch) | K moves |
| 2. Q to Q B 6th (ch) | K to Q Kt 5th | 4. R mates. | |

PROBLEM No. 715.

By J. B., of Bridport.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS AT THE MANCHESTER MEETING.

MR. ANDERSEN gives the odds of his Q's Rook in exchange of the K's Knight to Mr. PINDAR.

(Remove Black's Q's Rook and White's K's Knight from the board.)

(Irregular Opening.)

- | | | | |
|--|----------------|--|----------------|
| BLACK (Mr. A.) | WHITE (Mr. P.) | BLACK (Mr. A.) | WHITE (Mr. P.) |
| 1. P to K 4th | P to K 3rd | 16. P to Q Kt 4th | P to Q Kt 3rd |
| (In the odds of the "exchange," the player receiving the Rook should never give his Q's Knight, or he will speedily find that it is he and not his opponent who gives the odds.) | P takes P | 17. Q to Q B 3rd | Q R to Q B sq |
| 2. P to Q 4th | P to Q 4th | 18. Kt to Q Kt 3rd | P to K R 4th |
| 3. P takes P | P takes P | 19. P to Q R 4th | P to K R 5th |
| 4. K B to Q 3rd | Q B to K 3rd | 20. P to Q R 5th | P takes P |
| 5. K Kt to K B 3rd | K B to Q 3rd | 21. Kt takes P | P to K R 6th |
| 6. Castles | P to Q B 3rd | 22. P to K Kt 3rd | Q to Kt sq |
| 7. K Kt to Q B 3rd | P to K R 3rd | 23. B to Q B 5th | Q to Q Kt 4th |
| 8. Q Kt to K 2nd | Q to Q B 2nd | 24. Q to her 2nd | B to K B 4th |
| 9. K Kt to K 5th | B takes Kt | 25. R to K sq | Q R to Q sq |
| 10. P takes B | Kt to Q 2nd | 26. Q to Q 4th | |
| 11. P to K B 4th | P to K Kt 3rd | (Threatening a fatal blow, by advancing the King's Pawn, and then playing Q to K B 6th.) | |
| (Better to have played B to K Kt 5th.) | | 27. P to Q B 4th | K to Q 2nd |
| 12. Kt to Q 4th | Kt to Q B 4th | 28. B to Q 6th | Q to Q R 5th |
| 13. Q B to K 3rd | Kt takes K B | (With an eye to Q to Q R 7th (ch), &c.) | |
| 14. Q takes Kt | K R to K Kt sq | 29. Q to Q R 7th | K to Q 2nd |
| 15. Q to Q R 3rd | P to Q R 3rd | 29. Q to Q R 7th | B to Q 2nd |

And Black now announced mate in eight moves.

A "Skittling" Skirmish between MR. ANDERSEN and MR. KIPPING.

(Evans' Gambit.)

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| WHITE (Mr. A.) | BLACK (Mr. K.) | WHITE (Mr. A.) | BLACK (Mr. K.) |
| 1. P to K 4th | P to K 4th | 17. Kt to Q 2nd | K Kt to Q 4th |
| 2. K Kt to K B 3rd | Q Kt to Q B 3rd | 18. Q B to Q Kt 2nd | Castles on King's side |
| 3. K B to Q B 4th | K B to Q B 4th | 19. Q to Q B 2nd | K Kt to Q Kt 5th |
| 4. P to Q Kt 4th | B takes Q Kt P | 20. B tks K R P (ch) | K to R sq |
| 5. P to Q B 3rd | B to Q B 4th | 21. Q to K 4th | Q to R 3rd |
| 6. P to Q 4th | P takes P | 22. P to K B 4th | Q takes B |
| 7. P takes P | P to Q Kt 3rd | 23. P to K B 5th | B to Q 4th |
| 8. Castles | P to Q 3rd | 24. Q to K 2nd | R to K sq |
| 9. P to K R 3rd | Q to K B 3rd | 25. K R to B 4th | Q to R 3rd |
| 10. Q B to Q Kt 2nd | K Kt to K 2nd | 26. P to K Kt 3rd | Q to K Kt 4th |
| 11. P to K 5th | P takes P | 27. K to R 2nd | Kt to Q R 3rd |
| 12. P takes P | Q to K Kt 3rd | 28. R to K R 4th (ch) | Kt to K sq |
| 13. K B to Q 3rd | Q to K Kt 6th | 29. Q to K B sq | Kt takes K P |
| 14. K Kt to Q 4th | B takes Kt | 30. B takes Kt | R takes B |
| 15. B takes B | Q to K B 5th | 31. Q to Q sq | K R to K sq |
| 16. Q B to Q B 3rd | B to K 3rd | | |

And White resigns.

ANNUAL SUPPER OF THE MANCHESTER CHESS CLUB.—The members of this flourishing society can hardly have recovered from the fatigue and excitement of the late great assembly, and, behold! the announcement of another meeting!—upon a minor scale, certainly, but one, nevertheless, accessible to every member of every Chess Club in the kingdom, and therefore comprehensive. This gathering is appointed to be held on the 11th of November; and amateurs desirous of taking part in it will obtain easy admittance on application to the hon. secretary, Mr. James Kipping, Chess Club, Manchester.

HALIFAX CHESS CLUB.—The members of the Halifax Chess Club held their annual meeting at the Royal Hotel, on Thursday evening, Oct. 15.—Dr. W. Alexander in the chair. The business was entirely of a routine character; being convened for the purpose of auditing the accounts, and electing officers for the ensuing session, when the following gentlemen were appointed:—viz. President, J. Craven, Esq.; Vice-President, F. A. Leyland, Esq.; Hon. Secretary, Mr. J. C. Warnhouse; Council, Messrs. J. H. Brierley, W. Fleming, W. H. Scott, and G. L. Parker. The finances of the club were reported to be in a most flourishing condition, leaving nothing to be desired. A considerable number of new members were nominated and unanimously elected. This club, thanks to the untiring zeal and indefatigable exertions of its most efficient hon. secretary, has gone safely through the ordeal of reorganisation, and again aspires to the proud distinction which it has so nobly held in former years amongst the provincial chess clubs of England, and again ranks, both in point of quality and quantity, with the best clubs of Yorkshire.

The potato crops in Kilkenny, though more free from disease than was expected, have failed largely, the returns not being above one-half of those of last year.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Sir G. B. Pechell, M.P., intends to bring under the consideration of Parliament in the approaching Session the whole question of the coast fisheries of France.

Her Majesty has signified her intention of conferring the honour of knighthood on the Lord Provost of Glasgow.

Sir Edmund Head, Governor-General of Canada, accompanied by Lady Head and suite, sailed from Liverpool on the 21st, in the steamer *Indian*, en route for Quebec.

The Queen has approved of Mr. W. B. S. Moor to be Consul-General in the British North American Provinces for the United States of America.

The frauds perpetrated at Belfast by Moore and his associates amount to £5000 on the Customs, and on private parties to £10,000.

Professor Agassiz, of Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, has declined the offer made to him by Louis Napoleon of the Professorship of Paleontology at the Museum of Natural History in Paris.

Some lads a few days ago in the forest of Versoix, on the frontiers of Switzerland, came across a boa constrictor, ten feet long, rolled round an oak-tree. They attacked the serpent with clubs and stones, and succeeded in killing it. The boa had escaped from a travelling menagerie.

The Porte persists in its demand for the restitution of the Island of Ferin, and refuses to accept a pecuniary indemnity.

The departments of the Loire et Cher and the Haut Rhin are afflicted with formidable scourges. In the former the rats are swarming, and devour the potatoes, beetroot, carrots, turnips, and even the onions. In the Haut Rhin it is the mice which are committing ravages.

The total number of persons on board the *Lefort* line-of-battle ship, which lately foundered in the Baltic, amounted to 2000, including her crew of 800. One man alone was saved.

The Turkish authorities have recovered 264 camel-loads of merchandise forming part of the great caravan recently pillaged in the Desert by the Arabs.

The Prince of Orange left Naples on the 18th, and the Prince de Joinville arrived at that city on the 20th inst.

A despatch from Sigmaringen of the 22nd states that the Portuguese Count Lavradio had formally demanded the hand of the Princess Stephanie for the King of Portugal.

Baron Buxen-Finecke, brother-in-law of Prince Christian, heir presumptive to the Danish throne, announces that he has become a member of the Chamber of Nobles in Sweden, and that he renounces the rights and titles he possessed in Denmark.

A screw-steamer of 250 tons, the *Georges*, has commenced to ply regularly between Caen and Bordeaux.

The conference of the Zollverein has been convoked for the 15th November, to deliberate on the question of paper money. Austria will not be represented.

The Religious Tract Society have placed £5 worth of their publications at the service of every ship carrying troops to India.

It is announced from Paris that the "Memoirs" of M. Guizot are to be published in January next.

Although the new Russian tariff suppressed the duty on books, a duty of twelve kopecks per pound continued to be levied for the censorship; but this duty is also to be removed.

The Rev. Dr. Moberly, Head Master of Winchester College, has made an offer to the committee superintending the fund for the relief of the sufferers in India to board and educate two or three orphan boys free of expense.

Two officers of the Swiss regiment in the service of the Pope have been condemned for fighting a duel—one to five years' imprisonment and 1000 crowns fine, the other to four years' imprisonment and 800 crowns fine. Their seconds have also been fined and imprisoned.

The negotiations which have been going on for some time past in Paris for the conclusion of a postal convention between France and Prussia have led to a very satisfactory provisional result, and it now only remains for the convention to be drawn up in regular form.

The Bishop of Strasbourg has issued a circular recommending all persons in his diocese to burn all Protestant Bibles, and all books and tracts whatsoever published by Bible societies, which may be in their hands.

It is said that measures are in contemplation to purchase the fine organ of the Manchester Art-Treasures building, and erect it in some other building belonging to the city, perhaps the Free-Trade Hall.

The National Bank of Denmark has increased its rate of discount from 5 to 6 per cent.

A weekly newspaper is about to be established at Beirut. It will be the first ever issued in Syria, and will be in the Arabic language, and supported and conducted entirely by natives.

There will be Winter Assizes for general gaol delivery in the larger counties, and where the greatest number of prisoners are to be found. These assizes will be held for criminal trials only.

A conference of delegates of nine banks of the secondary States of Germany was opened at Frankfurt on the 20th inst.

The foundation-stone of the new Nottinghamshire Town and County Lunatic Hospital, on Mapperley-hills, was laid yesterday (Friday) by his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, Lord Lieutenant of the county.

A receiver-general of taxes at Angers has suspended, through Bourse speculations, with a deficit in his accounts of £400,000.

The number of patients relieved at the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road, during last week was 2032, of which 598 were new cases.

The Conway papers, which have just been placed for public use in the State Paper Office, extend over several generations, and are of extreme importance, especially for the reign of Charles the First.

The Lord Chancellor will receive the Judges and Queen's Counsel on Monday next at his Lordship's residence, Upper Brook-street.

On Thursday week the screw-steamer *Corsair*, of Glasgow, bound for Belfast, ran down the schooner *Fairy*, a little to the eastward of Lamlash. One boy was drowned.

The Bishop of St. David's has at length granted a license to the Vicar of Swansea to commence interments in that part of the new cemetery at Swansea which has been set apart for consecration.

The Correctional Tribunal at Colmar, France, has condemned M. Midgeon to one month's imprisonment for illegally wearing the Legion of Honour.

Thomas Waterhouse, a miner employed at the Moston Colliery, was last week fined twenty shillings and costs for working in the mine with a naked candle.

Twenty-one vessels arrived within the last few days at Marseilles from Newfoundland, with 2,357,000 kilogrammes of cod fish.

Two priests and a friar were arrested at Cagliari on the 8th, in the act of invoking the devil, in order to find concealed treasure. They have been suspended by the ecclesiastical authority, and are now in prison for creating a disturbance.

M. Lamartine has this year had a magnificent crop of wine upon his Magon estate.

The Emigration Commissioners have engaged the ship *Coldstream* to convey passengers from Plymouth to Melbourne at £15 ss. ed. per head; and the *Joshua*, from Southampton to Sydney, at £15 19s. ed.

The National Bank of Belgium has fixed the discount of accepted bills at 5½ per cent, of non-accepted bills at 6 per cent, and of Treasury bills of all dates at 5½ per cent.

Lord Elgin sailed from Singapore for China on the 13th September.

Lord Palmerston has granted to Mr. S. H. Bradbury (known as a writer of fugitive pieces of poetry under the signature of "Quillon") a pension of £50 yearly.

The central committee of the Grand Orange Lodge, Dublin, have issued a lengthy manifesto vindicating of Orangism, in reply to the recent epistle of the Irish Lord Chancellor on the subject.

The acknowledged posthumous songs of Béranger will be published by M. Ferotin early in November.

The *Moniteur* has given a further list of 252 non-commissioned officers and soldiers, principally in the Imperial Guard, on whom the military medal has been conferred.

The Census has begun in Austria for cattle as well as human beings.

The deliveries of tea in London last week were 763,586lb., which is a decrease of 86,412lb. compared with the previous statement.

George Washington Parke Custis, the last member of Washington's family, has just died at his residence, near Alexandria, in Virginia.

NEW MUSIC, &c.

NEW SONG.—THE BRAVE OLD TEMERAIRE. Composed by J. W. HOBBS. Price 2s. 6d. Illustrated, 2s. 6d. This highly effective song was sung by Mr. Winn at Mr. Distin's farewell concert at the Crystal Palace to an audience of nearly 30,000 persons. It was enthusiastically received, and pronounced to be worthy of ranking with our best national airs. London: DUFF and HODGSON, 65, Oxford-street.

NEW SONG, THE OLD GARDEN GATE. Composed by J. W. HOBBS. Price 2s. 6d. Postage-free. This song will be a second "The Palace" in popularity; the tale is interesting and well told, the music excellent. London: DUFF and HODGSON, 65, Oxford-street.

NEW SONG, THE BRIDGE OF SIGHS. Written and composed by SAMUEL LOVER. Ed. price 2s. 6d. This elegant ballad may be considered one of Mr. Lover's happiest compositions. Words and music are equally pleasing, and ensure its becoming a general favourite. Postage-free. London: DUFF and HODGSON, 65, Oxford-street.

SONGS OF THE SEASONS.—SPRING BLOSSOMS, SUMMER ROSES, AUTUMN FRUITS, and WINTER EVERGREENS. Composed by STEPHEN GLOVER. Price 2s. 6d. each. These songs possess attractions seldom before obtained. The Words, by Carpenter, are exceedingly interesting, and have suggested to Mr. Glover melodies of the most fascinating character, while the illustrations by Tacker, are superb. DUFF and HODGSON, 65, Oxford-street.

HENRY FARMER'S JUNO QUADRILLE. Just published. Illustrated by BRANDARD. Solo, 4s.; Duet, 4s. London: JOSEPH WILLIAMS, 123, Chapside.

HENRY FARMER'S EMPRESS QUADRILLE. performed by the Orchestral Union. Solo, 4s.; Duet, 4s.; Septett, 3s. 6d.; Full Orchestra, 5s. Illustrated by BRANDARD. London: JOSEPH WILLIAMS, 123, Chapside.

HENRY FARMER'S IMPERIAL PRINCE QUADRILLE. Illustrated by BRANDARD. Solo, 3s.; Duet, 3s.; Septett, 3s. 6d.; Full Orchestra, 5s. London: JOSEPH WILLIAMS, 123, Chapside.

HENRY FARMER'S MAMA'S LITTLE PET VALE (Facile). Illustrated by BRANDARD. Solo, 3s.; Duet, 3s.; Septett, 3s. 6d.; Full Orchestra, 5s. London: JOSEPH WILLIAMS, 123, Chapside.

HENRY FARMER'S FIRST LOVE VALE. Performed by the Orchestral Union. Solo, 4s.; Duet, 4s.; Septett, 3s. 6d.; Full Orchestra, 5s. Beautifully illustrated by BRANDARD.—London: JOSEPH WILLIAMS, 123, Chapside.

G. A. OSBORNE'S NEW PIANOFORTE WORKS.—
1. Ah che la Morte, and the Miserere.
2. Fantasia on favourite airs, II Trovatore.
3. Ye, non udrai, and Di provenza I mar.
4. Lullaby and Parlo e cara.
5. Robert, toi qui l'aimas.
6. A favourite Russian air, as a Duet.
Price of each 3s., postage-free.
JULIEN and CO., 214, Regent-street, W.

MR. W. T. WRIGHTON'S LATEST BALLADS.—My Mother's Gentle Word; On the Banks of a Beautiful River; Her Bright Smile Haunts Me Still; and The Postman's Knock. 2s. 6d. each.

NEW BALLADS by J. R. THOMAS. 2s. each.—
One Faithful Heart; She is Faded from our Vision (with Quartet ad lib.); She Dwelleth now in Heaven; Welcome Home (Chorus ad lib.); We Meet Again (with Chorus); The Cottage by the Sea; Where is the Sunny Land (Song or Quartet); Our Own Dear Land; Far Away; Little May; Beautiful Flowers (Illustrated, 2s. 6d.).
BRINLEY RICHARDS'S LATEST PIANOFORTE PIECES.—Warbling Eve, 2s.; The Echo Nocturne, 2s.; The F-ble's Dance, 2s.; The Farewell, 2s.; Serenade (Op. 61), 2s.; In Absence, 2s.; Marie, 3s.; The Vision, 2s.; The Angels' Song, 2s.; Recollections of Wales, 12 Numbers, each 3s.

NEW VOCAL MUSIC by Miss LINDSAY.—Resignation (Sacred Song), 2s. 6d.; The Lord Will Provide (Sacred Song), 2s. 6d.; There's no Death of Kindness, 2s. 6d.; Stars of Summer Nights, 2s. 6d.; Alry, Fairy Lillan, 2s. 6d.; Maud, 2s. 6d.; The Bird, 2s. 6d.
London: ROBERT COCKS and CO., New Burlington-street, W.; and of all Music Dealers.

THE FALL OF DELHI, a new March for the Pianoforte, by STEPHEN GLOVER (composer of "The Retreat March," "The Young Hero's March," "The Royal Prussian March," &c.), beautifully illustrated, 2s. 6d.
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HAVELOCK'S INDIAN POLKA.—Composed by EDWARD L. HIME. Price 2s. 6d. Postage-free.—Published by H. G. STEPHENS, 106, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.

THE ROSE OF CASTILLE.—Balfé's New Opera. The Songs, Ballads, Duets, and the whole of the Vocal Music. Also various arrangements of the same for the Pianoforte. CRAMER, BEALE, and CO., 201, Regent-street.

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NEW MUSIC FROM PARIS.—A large assortment of New Dance Music, Songs, and Compositions for Piano, has arrived at Messrs. DUNCAN, DAVISON, and CO.'s, 244, Regent-street (opposite the Grand Hotel de la Madeleine de Paris), where Eugene Moniot's New Romance for Piano, A SUMMER'S DAY, is published, price 3s.

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MOURNING MILLINERY.—The Milliners who manage Messrs. Jay's Show Rooms are now prepared to show their latest adaptations of French Fashions and Shapes to Mourning Costume.
THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, Nos. 247, 249, and 251, Regent-street. JAY'S.

FAMILY MOURNING.—At the present period, when so many families are suddenly bereaved by the eventualities of war, Messrs. JAY would respectfully announce that great economy may be achieved by purchasing MOURNING at their Establishment. Messrs. Jay's Stock of Family Mourning is, perhaps, the largest in the Kingdom. Mourning of every description is kept ready made, and can be forwarded in town or country at a moment's notice. The most reasonable prices are charged, and the wear of every article guaranteed.
THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, Regent-street (near the Circus). JAY'S.

SILKS, Rich, Plain, Striped, and Checked Glacé, at 22s. 6d. per dress of twelve yards. Well worth the attention of Families. Patterns sent free by post.—JOHN HANVELL, 80N, and CO., 9, Ludgate-hill. Established upwards of fifty years. Carriage paid upon amounts above £5.

THE REAL ALPINE KID GLOVES!!! VERY BEST QUALITY. One Shilling and Sixpence per Pair. Are the most Beautiful Gloves to be procured at ANY PRICE!!!
The prevailing Colours for Autumn are—
No. 1. Imperiale—Violet. No. 5. Blanche—White
No. 2. Eosphore—Myrtle Green. No. 6. Noir—Black
No. 3. Siborie—Nut Brown. No. 7. Lucine—Ruby
No. 4. Tan Anglaise—Golden Tan. No. 8. Gris Protestant—Mid Slate.
In every size.
Address—RUMBELL and OWEN, 77 and 79, Oxford-street, London.
N.B.—Sample Pairs forwarded for two extra stamps. Catalogue of the Colours inclosed with Sample, gratis.

THE NEW ROBE A LA MILITAIRE. Description of the New Robe. Composed of real Scotch Linsey Woolsey, with broad stripes down the sides, of rich Silk Velvet; also trimmed in the same style with Tartan Clan Irish Poplin. Prevailing colours—Brown, Chocolate, and Slate. The Skirt is ready for wear, with trimming for Bodice inclosed. Price £1 15s. 6d. complete.
Address, RUMBELL and OWEN, Pantheon Hall of Commerce, 77 and 79, Oxford-street, London.

BEST ALPINE KID GLOVES, 1s. 6d.!!! Black, White, and Coloured. The Best Paris Kid, 2s. 7½d., or 15s. 6d. half-dozen. A Sample Pair sent for two extra stamps. Embroidered Clear Maple Cloth Handkerchiefs, 4s. 6d. each, post-free. Fine Hemmed Stitched Duto, 7s. 6d. half-dozen, post-free. 1500 Black and Coloured Duette Aprons, 3s. 3d., post-free. Finest French Merinos, 2s. 9½d., worth 3s. 9d., same cloth as last year. Patterns free. The Robes à la Quille, with Jaquettes and Corsets complete, from 18s. 6d. BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street.

SHIRTS.—RODGERS'S Improved Corazza Shirts warranted to fit and wear well. Prices, Six for 31s. 6d. and 42s. Illustrations post-free.
RODGERS AND BOURNE, Improved Corazza Shirt Makers, 59, St. Martin's-lane, Charing-cross, W.C. Established 60 years.

SHIRTS for the SPORTING SEASON, with designs of Horses, Dogs, Stags, Hares, Pheasants, Partridges, Foxes, &c., 31s. 6d. and 37s. 6d. the half dozen. A varied assortment of Patterns free for two stamps. Book, with 80 Illustrations, containing every particular, gratis and post-free.
RODGERS and BOURNE, 59, St. Martin's-lane, Charing-cross. Established 60 Years.

YAPPS' LADIES' BALMORAL BOOTS, for all seasons, in five different thicknesses.—300, Sloane-street, Knight's-edge, London.

THE UTOPIA.—These much-approved vulcanised India-rubber Garments, made to resist the influence of every climate, with freedom from stickiness and smell, and packed under a guarantee to all parts of the world, are to be had of most Clothiers, Tailors, and Outfitters in Town and Country; and Wholesale at 14 and 15, Aldgate High-street, London.—None are genuine unless bearing the Company's brand.

MECH'S DRESSING CASES and TRAVELLING BAGS.—112, Regent-street, and 4, Loaden-all-street, London.—Bonzes, vases, pearl and ivory work, medallion manufactures, dressing bags and dressing cases, toilet cases, work boxes and work tables, instandards, fans; the largest stock in England of paper-maché elegances, writing desks, envelope cases, despatch boxes, bagatelle, backgammon, and chess tables. The premises in Regent-street extend fifty yards into Glasshouse-street, and are worthy of inspection as a specimen of elegant outfit. Everything for the work and dressing tables—best tooth brushes, 9d. each; best steel scissors and penknives, 1s. each. The usual supply of first-rate cutlery, razors, razor strops, needles, &c., for which Mr. Mech's Establishments have been long famed.

FISHER'S DRESSING-CASES, 188, Strand. Catalogues post-free.

FISHER'S NEW DRESSING-BAG, the best portable Dressing-case ever invented. 188, Strand. Catalogues post-free.

BIJOU NEEDLE-CASE, containing 100 of DEANE'S Drilled-eyed NEEDLES for 1s. This neat, useful, and elegant appendage to a Lady's Work-table will be forwarded post-free on receipt of 12 postage-stamps, addressed to DEANE, DRAY, and CO., Loaden-bridge, E.C. Established A.D. 1700.



REMAINS OF CARTHAGE: THE CISTERNS.

THE SITE OF CARTHAGE.

(From the Sketch-book of a recent Tourist.)

THE site of Carthage is now the scene of some explorations, which are constantly bringing to light some remains of this celebrated city of antiquity, which, it was said, time had entirely obliterated from the earth's surface. The accompanying Views will therefore be acceptable to our readers. Our Correspondent writes:—

Our troublesome fellow-subjects, the Maltese, have a virtual monopoly of all that pertains to carriages for hire. The supply is large, and the demand brisk, as the charges are moderate. In one of these Maltese calèches we left our very comfortable quarters in the Hôtel de France (the tourist will do well to take a note of the name, as he will be sure to obtain there everything he can desire, to the utmost limit of the resources of Tunis), and a quick drive of an hour and a half brought us to Derr es Shott, one of the two small villages in the plain of Carthage, consisting of a tiny mosque, a few huts, and a house in

which Mr. Davis, who is conducting excavations for our Government, resides with his family.

Two Ministers of the Bey have palaces and gardens on the banks of that old port, which is now partly filled up. Beyond, in the bay, is the anchorage, which extends to La Goletta, where is the entrance of the Lake of Tunis, over which, in the far distance, is seen the Mountain of Zawau, fifty miles away from whose springs Carthage was supplied with water; and in the plain at our feet huge shapeless masses of masonry here and there break the surface of the soil where stood of yore some gorgeous temple or vast palace. The hill on which we stand is crowned by a walled garden containing the Chapel of St. Louis, built over the remains of that ill-fated Monarch who ended here his saintly career in A.D. 1270. In the plain are the outlines of a circus and amphitheatre. Half-a-mile to the north-west is the village of Moalkah, constructed in and upon the greater cisterns, which were supplied by an aqueduct stretching for fifty miles to the mountain of Zawau, and whose vast masses now lie prostrate in a long line across this plain. In two of the plains which it crosses beyond

Tunis hundreds of its arches are still erect, the greatest number being in the plain of Oudina, two hours south of Tunis, and of which we engrave a View, with the jagged outline of Djebel Zawau rising beyond, where stood a temple over the copious source that supplied the aqueduct. The broken ground at the opening of the plain is the further bank of the Mileean, over whose deep bed the water is carried on two rows of arches. The small circular buildings in the foreground are the mouths of shafts which were sunk every seventy or eighty yards along the course of the water as it traversed the hills, for the purpose of airing it. On the slope of a hill to the south-east of St. Louis, and which disputes with it the honour of having been the Byrsa, are the lesser cisterns, of which we give a View, looking through an opening which crosses their whole line. The nearer cisterns are wholly or partly filled up, the further ones are still perfect. They form an oblong square 449 feet in length by 116 in breadth. There are eighteen cisterns, each 93 feet long, 20 feet wide, and 27 feet high; and a gallery runs down the building on each side, and communicates with the end of each cistern. These cisterns were supplied by rain water collected on the roof.

(To be continued.)



REMAINS OF CARTHAGE: THE AQUEDUCT.